FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATIONS BEGIN ARRIVING FOR CARTAGENA MEETING

PA192004 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- The possibility of a consensus on joint political action to be taken in renegotiating the Latin American foreign debt has been enhanced as the opening date of the hemispheric economic summit in Cartagena draws nearer.

Abelardo Pachano, president of the Central Bank of Ecuador, has said that, although the situation prevailing in each country is different, if the present crisic continues no nation in the region will escape the economic difficulties. (Manuel Penco), Chilean under secretary of economy, said that an agreement reached in Cartagena would make it possible to continue seeking favorable solutions adapted to the characteristics of each country without compromising or mortgaging the countries' futures. The two government spokesmen, the first to arrive for the technical meeting that begins in Cartagena today in preparation for the summit meeting of foreign and finance ministers of 11 Latin American nations, both stated that the situation is extremely critical and that the support and understanding of the industrialized countries, primarily the United States, is needed.

For his part, (Fernando Londono Hoyos), president of the Federation of Latin American Banks, said that in the next 5 days there will either be a great solution or a great crisis, depending on the position taken by the United States with regard to Argentina, because at the end of the month -- when that southern country will be definitely unable to meet its financial commitments -- U.S. banks will have to include Argentina's debts in their profit and loss reports, which will result in the withdrawal of massive amounts of funds from those U.S. institutions.

Meanwhile, from La Paz, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has announced that a delegation of experts will travel to Bogota today to participate in the Cartagena talks. Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez and Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz, who will head the official delegation that will participate in the Cartagena summit, will arrive on Thursday.

The meeting, which is (?expected to result) in the establishment of a debtors' club, as has been implied by government officials of various countries, will be opened by Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who will make a statement on the course to be followed in renogotiating the foreign debt.

ANDEAN GROUP MEETING RESCHEDULED FOR 11 JULY

PY191807 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1356 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun (EFE) -- A meeting of the Andean Group which had been planned for this week to discuss the foreign debt in Lima has been postponed so that the member-countries can participate in the Latin American economic "summit" which will outline the political stand of the region toward the foreign debt problem, in Cartagena, Colombia. Economy and finance deputy ministers, public credit directors, and central bank managers of the Andean countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela) have been invited to the Andean Group meeting which has been rescheduled for 11 July. This meeting will serve to establish a system for exchanging information and is related to the renogotiation of foreign debt of Andean countries, a debt which amounts to approximately $66 billion.

GRINSPUN, CAPUTO ON CARTAGENA MEETING

PY191408 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] At the end of a meeting between Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and Michel Camdessus, director of the French Treasury and president of the Paris Club, Grinspun chatted with the press. He said the reports about loans and renegotiations with the Paris Club are lies.

Questioned by the press, the economy minister specifically emphasized that only bilateral affairs had been discussed, repeating that loans and negotiations had not been talked about.

He also did not want to give an opinion about the outcome of the upcoming Cartagena conference. Responding to a question, he said that we will wait for the meeting and see what happens; we cannot anticipate results because we have to adjust our objectives to those of the other countries.

Camdessus told the journalists that his trip to Buenos Aires is being made more as a tourist than as a negotiator, indicating that he has very close family ties in Argentina. Camdessus also stated that before traveling to Buenos Aires he had received express instructions from the French Government to make the trip as a friend, because friendship is experienced but not talked about.

Asked about the U.S. decision to cancel the guarantee on the $300 million loan that the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela granted to Argentina, he said that as a man of the treasury I do not question the decisions of my colleagues. The solidarity and friendship between us is very great. We continually discuss matters, at times we do not agree, but I could not accept U.S. treasury comment on French treasury decisions.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo stated that we must travel to Cartagena with very precise ideas, and as we do not have major guidelines we cannot make any predictions. He stated that the situation must not be turned into a drama and that we need to advance with prudence, something that we have done since January, when the Latin American Economic Conference met in Quito, although I am fully aware that the Argentine case is important for Latin America. [as heard]

Delegation Members Named

PY151344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2239 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will travel to Cartagena, Colombia on Tuesday, 19 June to participate in the rounds of talks called for in the statement issued by the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico on the foreign debt and the interest rates increase on the international market.

It has been reported at the Foreign Ministry that Caputo will be accompanied by Jorge Sabato, international relations secretary for special affairs of the Foreign Ministry and by Juan V. Sourrouille, planning secretary. In addition, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun will join the Argentine delegation in Cartagena on Wednesday, 20 June.

Caputo Press Conference

PY191425 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1240 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo stated today that suspension of negotiations over the foreign debt by the committee of Argentina's creditor banks "was partly expected by us," adding that this will not modify Argentina's position at the foreign and economy ministers meeting beginning in Cartagena on 21 June.

Caputo, who left for Colombia shortly after 0800, said that no "stunning" results must be expected from the Cartagena meeting, and he reiterated that Argentina wants to pay its foreign debt without affecting its development possibilities.

The Argentine foreign minister talked with the press at the metropolitan airport shortly before boarding one of the presidential planes along with the official entourage accompanying him during this trip.

Asked about the purpose of Argentina's participation in the Cartagena meeting, he said it is based on the need to "articulate and reconcile Latin American financial policies, particularly concerning foreign debts." He added that "we are pursuing this through a mechanism of consultations started some time ago, and we made a more concrete call in the communique signed by various presidents and later in the communique addressed to the summit meeting" of industrialized countries.

Caputo expressed his belief that "the Cartagena summit meeting is a very important event in this process of articulating Latin American financial policies." As for the probable results of the meeting, he said that "nothing dramatic must be expected, we must not expect the meeting to have a stunning result."

He said that conversely we expect "responsible positions that will propose appropriate solutions to a problem that disturbs us all -- the payment of our foreign debts without affecting our development possibilities." He added that "in second place, it is important that we define the basic proposals the presidents made in the 19 May communique."

He said that, third, the meeting will try to "determine a mechanism for talks between creditors and debtors, as this is indispensable to resolve the foreign debt problem."

Asked if the Argentine position changed after the letter of intent was submitted to the IMF, he said that "the Argentine strategy has not changed." He explained that "there is nothing unexpected in the government's economic or political strategy" and that "the letter of intent was not submitted as an unexpected action. Everyone knew this is the way it would be. The IMF officials knew it also."

Caputo referred to the visit of Michel Camdessus, head of the French treasury and president of the Paris Club. He said that "we discussed bilateral matters" and that "Camdessus came here as an envoy of the French Government, as director of the treasury, not as president of the Paris Club, but obviously we discussed problems related to the debt." He added: "I believe that he (Camdessus) gave us good ideas, gave us European solidarity which is always useful. I believe he has strengthened our position."

In answer to another question, he said that Argentina "long ago discarded the creation of a debtors club with a mechanism for joint payments." He insisted that "we are constantly seeking improved mechanisms to coordinate, link together, and make more coherent the financial policies of the Latin American countries."

Regarding the suspension of negotiations by the committee of Argentine creditors, he said that "we expected this. It does not change our position in Cartagena."

Asked about the current status of negotiations concerning the Beagle border conflict, Caputo answered that "we are closer" to an agreement with Chile and this means that "there has been progress, we are moving forward," He added: "We have been taking a new positive step every month of this negotiation. We hope that this will be the final year in the quest for a solution to the conflict."

The foreign minister was also asked about the presence in Argentina of five British officials who are participating in the congress on whale protection. Asked whether this meant a change in relations with Great Britain, Caputo pointed out that "you have very precise and clear-cut statements of the Argentine Government concerning its position toward the Malvinas." He went on to explain that the British citizens have come to Buenos Aires "on their own" and that "there are no official [British] guests." He concluded by saying that "the Argentine position is clearly stated in the notes we have sent and in recent presidential speeches."

Caputo traveled with Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez, Foreign Secretary for Special Affairs Jorge Sabato, Planning Secretary Juan Sorrouille, and Foreign Minister press chief Albino Gomez.

ALFONSIN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN DEBT, MILITARY

PM190820 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Jun 84 pp 12-13

[President Raul Alfonsin interviewed by Santiago Pâlacios in Buenos Aires -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Palacios] Are you satisfied with the pòlitical agreement signed with the parties?

[Alfonsin] Yes, of course, it is very important.

[Palacios] Even though several left- and right-wing parties have refused to support it?

[Alfonsin] Of course I would have preferred that more had supported it. But in any event the vast majority of Argentines support this agreement.

[Palacios] Is the document of agreement something like a social truce which the government has sought from the opposition, especially Peronism?

[Alfonsin] We are working for coexistence among Argentines. We have maintained dialogues to that end with the country's whole political spectrum. Of course, the sectional complementariness is still lacking [as published], and then we will see whether we succeed in the possibility of consultation.

[Palacios] Could it not happen that the commitment undertaken by Mrs de Peron will be overtaken by a social dynamic manifested in daily protests and strikes?

[Alfonsin] I do not believe that there is any danger that Mrs de Peron will be overtaken. On the other hand, I must admit that there is social agitation. At any rate, we are doing more than many sectors deem advisable regarding the increase in real earnings, and we are also seeking a reallocation of expenditure, giving precedence to health and education in order to look after the most underprivileged sectors with nonmonetary resources. Fortunately, I believe that we are finding the necessary understanding among the people, because the solutions cannot come overnight.

[Palacios] However, Mr President, that understanding does not seem to be assimilated in the same way by the trade union leadership and by the grassroots.

[Alfonsin] That undoubtedly may be so. I neither confirm nor deny it, but in any event we are accelerating the process of trade union normalization to ensure the necessary representation. We will attempt to make progress with them.

[Palacios] Speaking of the trade union issue, do you believe that it has been the government's greatest mistake over the past few months?

[Alfonsin] I am not going to point out mistakes to you. I am going to tell you where the policies implemented have not produced results: in the field of inflation. Over the next few months the reduction of current expenditure and lower monetary expansion will attempt to curb that phenomenon.

[Palacios] Is there a direct connection between the agreement signed with the parties and the truce the government is seeking to alleviate the socioeconomic situation?

[Alfonsin] I believe that all of this is interconnected, of course.

[Palacios] Will 4 or 5 months be sufficient for the takeoff? What are the expectations in this respect?

[Alfonsin] We have worked very well against unemployment, which has virtually disappeared. We are attempting to put the regional economies on their feet and to integrate the nation -- a priority declared from the outset. We must accelerate investment and achieve an increase in supply, especially of essential commodities. Real earnings have increased, and so has demand, but since we are still renegotiating the foreign debt, businessmen dare not make the corresponding investments that would increase supply in line with demand.

Struggle on All Fronts

[Palacios] Doctor, why has the radical government opened up all the fronts of struggle -- the military, trade unions, foreign debt -- simultaneously?

[Alfonsin] The government is seeking to perform its duty. It is not a matter of opening up fronts but of setting the country in motion. I insist that the trade union normalization is absolutely necessary, and I believe that if you ask the leaders privately, each of them will answer you in the affirmative. Each of them needs to feel and know that he is representative. We will carry on with this issue. There can be no talk of a complete leadership of democracy in a country if there are no democratic trade unions.

[Palacios] In any case it should be admitted that there was a mistake in implementing that policy.

[Alfonsin] Well, the trade union law was not approved. If that is what you mean, there was indeed a mistake. We believed we were going to have the law; but you see, we will have to wait a few months yet.

[Palacios] Doctor, do you not believe that the government has committed an inconsistency in asserting that pressures would not be accepted and finally by signing an agreement with the IMF to renegotiate the foreign debt?

[Alfonsin] In the first place, there is nothing signed. There is no such agreement as you say. Maybe I could tell you something else tomorrow. We are still talking in order to defend what we have maintained: We will not accept recessionary prescriptions, and we want earnings to increase by 6-8 percent over the year. And so, first, there is nothing signed; second, we do not intend to relinquish our aims; and third, we are determined in any event to send our letter of intent.

[Palacios] What expectations do you have regarding the United States within this whirl of negotiations?

[Alfonsin] We have long maintained, since the start of our government, that the problem of our foreign debt and Latin America's should be regarded not as an economic problem but as a political problem. We therefore believe the role that the United States should adopt is one of fully understanding the political consequences of this matter.

European Democracies

[Palacios] And what are your expectations regarding the European democracies?

[Alfonsin] I believe that things will go well for us in the Paris Club. I believe there is a degree of understanding, and, of course, I am convinced that the Spanish Government will face [as published] a European stance that will make it possible to consider the problem of Latin America's debt in the terms I have pointed out.

[Palacios] Doctor, the government began its policy toward the Armed Forces very vigorously; however, the public has the impression that everything has come to a halt. I will give you examples: the delay in defining the military budget and the slow investigation into human rights violations.

[Alfonsin] I accept that that impression may exist, but it does not reflect our attitude. We have just decided to extend by 3 months the work of the commission on missing people. Since we do not agree with the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, we will appoint more military judges, so everything is taking its course. Justice and the constitutional state point out courses other than the firing squad, to use a popular expression. And I can in no way move away from the constitutional state, because it is that which must save all us Argentines. As for the budget, we have done what we maintained: a considerable reduction in order to divest funds to other channels.

[Palacios] Do you not believe that in order to speak of democratic armed forces more profound changes are needed going beyond the mere replacement of personnel?

[Alfonsin] Yes, of course, it is always necessary to educate all sectors -- not only the Armed Forces. All of us in the country must eliminate the sectarian or violent person we carry within us after so lengthy a period of authoritarianism. So we must learn to coexist, to be reconciled, not to feel that we are enemies, not to place ourselves in opposition to those who disagree with our ideas.

[Palacios] But there are military personnel, retired generals, who seem not to share that spirit. You have read the reports about constant secret meetings.

[Alfonsin] The retired generals can do what they please. I have said about them that I will apply to them, if necessary, the penal code and the code of military justice. I cannot regard them as second-class citizens.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 20 JUNE

PY200220 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2316 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (DYN) -- It has been officially reported that the CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will arrive tomorrow in Buenos Aires on an official 4-day visit during which he is to meet with President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Chnoupek and his entourage, which includes Miroslav Jesil, chief of staff, and Jiri Kratky, director of the General Department for Latin American Affairs, will arrive at Ezeiza Airport at 2330 [0230 GMT] and will be met by the Argentine ambassador in Prague, Angel Oliveri Lopez, and by the CSSR ambassador in Buenos Aires, Jan Jurista.

Chnoupek will meet with President Alfonsin on Thursday afternoon and with Foreign Minister Caputo on Sunday noon. Then after this meeting, Chnoupek will be feted at the Foreign Ministry. Chnoupek expects to make a quick trip to Chano Province, and it has been revealed that he and his Argentine counterpart will sign an agreement aimed at expediting cooperation between the two countries, especially in the health sector.

USSR BUYS PROPERTY FOR DIPLOMATIC MISSION

PY141528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1311 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (AFP) -- Buenos Aires Municipality has sold government-owned property in the northwestern sector of Buenos Aires to the Soviet Union, which will erect a building to house the Soviet diplomatic mission accredited to the Argentine Government. The agreement was signed by Buenos Aires Mayor Julio Saguier and by Soviet Charge d'Affaires Aleksandr Komaniev.

Komaniev said that the agreement will doubtlessly strengthen the ties between the two nations. On behalf of my country, I am thankful for the sincere support that we have received from the Argentine Government during the negotiations, he said.

FINANCE MINISTER TO ATTEND CARTAGENA MEETING

PY191311 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz will leave for Cartagena, Colombia, in the next few hours to attend the summit of Latin American countries. This is an important meeting because the Latin American foreign affairs and finance ministers must decide what to do about the payment of the foreign debt.

The participation of the Bolivian finance minister will be important because he is going to explain the basic guidelines of the government's decision to postpone the payment of the Bolivian foreign debt. Radio Panamericana talked to Bonifaz about this impression of the summit meeting of Latin American countries.

[Begin Bonifaz recording] All I can say is that I am going with the best intentions -- as the other members of the delegations are doing -- to honor the country, defend its interests, and try to find a basis for the best agreement. [end recording]

In view of rumors and different interpretations regarding the Bolivian position, journalists asked the minister for an explanation. Bonifaz, who is going to explain the Bolivian position abroad, said:

[Begin Bonifaz recording] I believe that the Bolivian position is quite clear: the temporary suspension of the foreign debt payment so that we can begin negotiations to satisfy the national interest. [end recording]

Departure Postponed

PY191813 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz did not travel to Bogota, Colombia, as announced a few hours ago. Sources close to Government House indicated that Bonifaz did not travel because of government duties. The same sources indicated that Bonifaz will meet with the economic team this afternoon to thoroughly study the problems resulting from the Central Bank workers strike, and what to do with the former Monetary Council better known as the Exchange Policy Commission. The finance minister has to discuss these matters during a meeting with the economic team and this is probably the reason why he did not travel to Colombia. He will probably travel on 21 June.

CADETS SEEK REMOVAL OF ARMED FORCES COMMANDER

PY181345 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The removal of the military high command has been requested. This information, which came from Cochabamba, is bound to draw some reactions here in La Paz. The student officers of the Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz Staff School are demanding that General Simon Sejas Tordoya, Armed Forces commander in chief, and his staff be removed for working on behalf of the political interests of the three ruling political parties.

This demand has awakened some concern among the Bolivian Armed Forces, because as soon as the petition was released, General Rafael Tapia, inspector general of the Armed Forces, went to Cochabamba. General Tapia held a confidential meeting with the student-officers of the Staff School to discuss the problem.

General Sejas Tordoya is being charged with enacting political guidelines issued by the Democratic and Popular Unity, to the detriment of the Armed Forces.

Information disseminated by Cochabamba news media, which did not disclose their sources, indicated that the student-officers of the Staff School have noticed sudden unwarranted changes taking place at rural garrisons and units. It is being said that not only the students, future commanders of Army units, but also rural units have noted and criticized the lack of responsibility shown by the military high command regarding the illegal entry of arms for yet unexplained purposes.

The petition of the Staff School students has received total support from the commanders of all 7th Army Division units.

Defense Minister's Remarks

PY181857 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Bolivian Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo feels that the demands of the Cochabamba Staff School poses a severe threat to military discipline and hierarchy. In response to journalists' questions, Cardenas Mallo said that his office did not have a full report from the inspector general of the Army.

[Begin Cardenas recording] I have no official information on the issue. You are aware, of course, that the inspector general is subordinate to the Army Command. I hope that letter today I will receive full information on this matter. [end recording]

The inspector general of the Army, according to Minister Cardenas Mallo, is the second highest-ranking officer of the Army Command. He is in charge of inspecting materiel, supplies, and especially the morale and discipline of the troops.

STATE RADIO WORKERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

PY191454 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The workers of the state-owned radio station have given the Ministry of Information 48 hours to approve a technical maintenance budget for the radio station, otherwise the station will stop broadcasting due to lack of spare parts which must be imported.

The workers have accused the administrative director of the Ministry of Information of lack of sensitivity to the requests of the state radio station's executives and workers. The state-owned radio station workers unions reported that the differential frequency [frecuencia diferenciada] and one of its short-wave frequencies are not on the air for lack of spare parts.

The workers announced that after the 48-hour emergency they will go on a 24-hour strike and that if during this time their request is not fulfilled they will go on an indefinite strike. The radio workers said that their action is only aimed at protecting their work and a station which belongs to the Bolivian people.

SUSPECT IN MURDER OF 8 MIR LEADERS DETAINED

PY192100 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Jun 84 p 9

[Excerpts] Juan Mendez, chief of the National Intelligence Service of the Interior Ministry, reported to PRESENCIA on 11 June that "one of the main suspects in the murder of eight leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR)," which occurred on 15 January 1981 under General Luis Garcia Meza's regime, has been detained.

He is former Army Captain Tito Montano whose arrest was carried out on 11 June between 1230 and 1245 by National Intelligence Service personnel. Mendez added that "Montano's arrest was the result of a lengthy investigation." Mendez said that Montano "is accused of having participated in the holdup of the Bolivian Labor Federation on 17 July 1980, in the disappearance of MIR leader Octavio Mendoza Arismendi, and of directly participating in the murder of eight members of the MIR's National Board which took place along Harrington Street on 15 January 1981. According to other people who participated in the operation, Tito Montano was the one who executed Jose Reyes and the other MIR leaders. It is believed that he was also involved in the murder of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz."

Two detainees suspected of having been involved in the murders of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz and of priest Luis Espinal Camps, have been put at the disposal of a court. This report was made to PRESENCIA by Interior Under Secretary Gustavo Sanchez. They are Julio Torres Rivas and Franklin Urrutia Ballon, who were detained some days ago by Interior Ministry agents based on reports that had been made to them and other evidence collected by them.

PEASANTS, COB CREATING 'SOCIAL CONFLICTS'

PY200123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jun (AFP) -- The blocking of highways announced by peasants of a southern Bolivian department and the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation's [COB] insistent demand for the resignation of the economic team, with which it refuses to negotiate, today here seemed to mark the beginning of a new period of social conflicts.

The Peasants Federation of Chuquisaca Department has announced the blocking of roads, demanding the supply of foodstuffs and the granting of loans. This measure could be implemented within the next few hours.

At the same time COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines has stated that the government is not fulfilling the agreements reached recently which prevented the implementation of a general indefinite strike. The COB demands a prompt 130-percent salary increase and a price control policy for staples.

With the purpose of seeking the fulfillment of the agreements the COB requested an audience with President Hernan Siles Zuazo, but the government answered that the negotiations should take place with the ministers of the economic field and the participation of main union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo. The COB answered that it will only negotiate with the chief of state and ratified the Bolivian workers' demand that the economic team, resign. It attributes the recent implementation of very harsh economic measures, among which is the 300-percent monetary devaluation, to the team.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT BELAUNDE CONTINUES VISIT

Discusses Debt With Figueiredo

PY191332 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The foreign debt was one of the subjects discussed yesterday by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo and his Peruvian counterpart, Fernando Belaunde Terry. President Figueiredo reiterated the need to refinance the foreign debt on the basis that the debtor countries must not allow the disruption of the social balance in their countries. This is included in the Brazilian document that will be presented at the Cartagena conference.

Feted at Supreme Court

PY200120 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Supreme Federal Court [STF] today held a special session to fete Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry. Upon welcoming the Peruvian president, Justice Cordeiro Guerra, president of the STF, pointed out the interests and frienship that link the two countries in their quest to develop in freedom. In his reply the Peruvian chief of state praised the Brazilian people's creative and rejuvenating spirit and stated that the current amendment of the Peruvian penal code is based on the experience gathered by Brazil in this field since 1916.

CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY200113 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Today Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Brasilia on a 2-day visit and was met by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. This afternoon the Czechoslovak visitor met with Justic Cordeiro Guerra at the Noble Hall of the Supreme Federal Court and visited the National Congress. Tomorrow Minister Chnoupek will hold a working meeting with Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at Itamaraty Palace.

NEWSPAPER SURVEY SHOWS MALUF'S UNPOPULARITY

PY191430 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jun 84 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Most of the people in six Brazilian state capitals oppose Deputy Paulo Maluf [Brazilian Social Democratic Party presidential candidate]. That is the result of a survey which FOLHA DE SAO PAULO conducted this week in Sao Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Salvador and Rio de Janeiro. The figures cast by this survey showed that an average of 49.4 percent of the people interviewed are totally against Maluf and 11.8 percent are moderately against him, which means that 61.2 percent of the people rule him out as a candidate. Only 8.2 percent of the people surveyed said that they full support Maluf, while 6.6 percent were moderately supportive.

ESCOBAR: U.S. COPPER IMPORT LIMITS 'DISASTROUS'

PY181915 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] U.S. protectionist measures to limit copper imports are disastrous. This is the opinion of Finance Minister Luis Escobar Cerda who returned today from New York, where he signed the papers for a loan of $760 million that the international banking sector will grant to Chile during 1984.

[Begin Escobar recording] Yes, we have finally signed the agreement on this loan and everything is now neatly tied up. A total of 305 banks are participating in the loan. [end recording]

He was asked about the attitude of international organizations, such as the IMF, regarding the petition of U.S. producers asking that a limit be put on copper imports.

[Begin Escobar recording] It was a disaster. (?Look here, I believe) that as a policy, shall we say as a political attitude, it is a very bad one. It is a very bad one, because this stems from... it is a protectionist measure that seriously affects countries that are making a big effort such as Chile [words indistinct] international commitments, and at this time the attempt to impose obstacles on the normal flow of exports cannot be well received by the international banking sector, nor by financial circles.

We hope that this attempt will not prosper, and the decision that has just been made by the U.S. [word indistinct] has the nature of a recommendation, and we hope that the U.S. President will not accept it. [end recording]

PSD ELECTS NEW BOARD, OUTLINES POLICIES

PY181532 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0739 GMT 18 Jun 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jun (EFE) -- After its weekend convention, the Chilean Social Democratic Party [PSD] reiterated that it will continue to oppose General Augusto Pinochet's military regime. The document released by the PSD also indicates "a real desire to return power to civilians and to establish a fully democratic government in Chile."

The PDS, during a 2-day meeting attended by 348 delegates from throughout the country, reelected Mario Sharpe as the party's president and elected lawyer Jaime Mellado as president of the Political Committee. Sharpe defined the party as "a group of young people who are very mature," and said that one of his most immediate missions will be to strengthen the grassroots sectors throughout the country.

Jaime Mellado referred to what is being done within the Democratic Alliance [AD] coalition, which includes -- in addition to the PSD -- the Radical Party, the Republican Right and the Socialist Bloc, saying that the objective is to "strengthen and stimulate it" in order to give it definitive legal status. The PSD also studied its position regarding the Communist Party, and Mellado said that "an understanding has been proposed with all the forces within society that are in opposition."

Jaime Mellado made it clear that "we are categoric; however, when we maintain that we are not going to be part of a government coalition with forces that support violence or terrorism, or that could be termed as totalitarian."

The PSD has also studied its relations with the Radical Party, with which it has a special link through the Democratic Socialist Federation, and it has stated that it wants to "obtain radical unity as an alternative power base for Chile."

Jaime Mellado asserted, as spokesman of the new PSD board of directors, that the PSD hopes to offer the country, through the AD and the Democratic Socialist Federation, something more than just a struggle for democracy. "We believe that we are capable of governing, and we are ready to do so" on the basis of a platform that we believe is representative of the great majority of Chileans, Mellado concluded.

LABOR LEADER DENOUNCES DELEGATION AT ILO

PY160258 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1715 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Today Chilean labor leader Rodolfo Seguel received a large ovation when he stated at the 70th ILO assembly in Geneva that the delegation appointed by the Chilean Government to this meeting by no means represents the workers of our fatherland. In his 5-minute speech, Rodolfo Seguel said that the new phase we have initiated has been achieved through sacrifice and determination because, in our capacity as workers, we have assumed an important role in our peoples' struggle for the restoration of liberty and democracy.

Seguel stated that year after year we have denounced before the ILO the abuses carried out by the military government against human and labor rights as well as against the workers' lives. He went on to say that to be a union leader in Chile is a dangerous job, recalling the murder of labor leader Tucapel Jimenez that was never resolved. Seguel said that for all these reasons we disavow the government-appointed delegation since it does not fulfill its primary role of representing the authentic opinion of the workers. Before ending his speech, Rodolfo Seguel, on behalf of the Chilean labor union movement, expressed thanks for the solidarity received and the valuable opportunity they had been given.

Union leader Sergio Troncoso, who forms part of the Chilean delegation of the National Workers Command headed by Seguel, informed Radio Cooperativa that Seguel was applauded for 5 minutes by those attending the ILO assembly.

Hugo Estivel, member of the government-appointed delegation, was in charge of refuting Seguel's statements. According to Troncoso, Estivel made many contradictory statements by admitting his disagreement regarding the Chilean Government's labor and economic policy. Estivel said that all Chileans demand and are struggling for the return of democracy in Chile.

BEAGLE CLAUSE IN ARGENTINE ACCORD CRITICIZED

PY192200 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 12 Jun 84 p 13

[Editorial: "Argentina and the Mediation"]

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin has just signed an Accord of National Unity that includes 15 political guidelines, at a ceremony honoured with the presence of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, head of the Justicialist Party, the most powerful opposition party.

One of the guidelines states the following: "The acceptance of Pope John Paul II's suggestions and proposals for peace on the Beagle conflict will allow a peaceful and final solution to our border conflict with Chile, it will ratify the bioceanic principle and our rights in the Antarctic, and will begin to consider for approval several projects of economic and social cooperation and integration between the two nations."

It must be noted that it is the first time that the Argentine Government has signed an official document that promises to accept the [Pope's] recommendations presented to both parties 5 years ago. This period of time has not been spent in bilateral negotiations; the Argentine diplomacy has spent it in making efforts to change in Argentina's favor the recommendations given by the revered mediator, which Chile accepted a few days after receiving them.

A seriously disturbing element of the 15 guidelines is the one about ratifying "the bioceanic principle and our rights in the Antarctic." Of course, there is no Atlantic-Pacific principle in international maritime law, as we have repeatedly said in these columns. This is a mere principle stated by Argentina to exclude Chile from Atlantic waters without legal or historical justification. The 1881 treaty does not mention any such principle in any of its parts, neither does it draw north-south lines to divide the waters; but it does draw east-west lines to distribute land, since its Article 3 says that "all the other islands south of the Beagle Channel down to Cape Horn and those west of Tierra del Fuego, will belong to Chile."

That principle was alleged by the Argentine defense at the arbitration over the Beagle by the British Queen and was unanimously rejected by the arbitration court consistency of judges from the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

It is not justifiable then, that Argentina intend to revive a principle that has been rejected by a decision of prominent lawyers.

As far as is known, the bioceanic principle sustained by Argentina is not mentioned or authorized anywhere in the mediator's recommendations.

Another disturbing element is the Argentine allusion to its territorial rights in the Antarctic, when it mentions the mediation with Chile, because it has been clearly established between both parties that this mediation would not at all refer to the Antarctic problem.

President Alfonsin's voernment, by reviving these problems, is creating serious obstacles to end the mediation promptly, as desired by the Chilean and Argentine peoples, and it also postpones an integration and collaboration that is urgently demanded by both nations.

Regarding the Argentine bioceanic principle, it is useful to recall what was said on 4 June 1977 by former Argentine Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz, in an Argentine newspaper, commenting on the British arbitrator's decision to give Chile the three islands at the Beagle Channel: "It cannot be said that the decision has put Chile on the Atlantic, or that it has taken it out of the Pacific to put it on the Atlantic. . . The Islands are where they were, and Nueva and Lennox Islands have a side facing the Atlantic. If, according to the evidence presented by Chile, the court accepts that Chile took possession of the islands in the last century, then Chile would have been present in the Atlantic since the last century. Therefore, we cannot be surprised by any of this now."

HURTADO ON PREPARATIONS FOR CARTAGENA MEETING

PA191743 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Several members of an Ecuadoran delegation left for Cartagena, Colombia, today to participate in the meeting of Latin American countries that will discuss our huge foreign debt. Commenting on the Cartagena meeting, President Oswaldo Hurtado said that it should be a step forward in achieving the Latin American countries' rights. Hurtado feels that the first steps toward achieving a consensus and unity in resolving the common problems of the countries on the continent were taken at the Quito economic conference held early this year.

Ecuador is prepared to support a joint position on the Latin American countries' foreign debt problem, Hurtado said. Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Ecuador will attend the conference. They will be represented by their foreign and finance ministers in the talks designed to find mechanisms for the countries to jointly face the problem of refinancing their foreign debt.

[Begin recording] [Hurtado] I worked on Friday with the delegation that will go to Cartagena. The delegation worked on Saturday and Sunday to formulate the Ecuadoran position and [words indistinct] the stance that Ecuador will take at the Cartagena meeting.

[Question indistinct]

[Hurtado] That is a difficult question to answer. At this time, there are two levels of power in the world: the industrialized countries and the Third World countries. However, because of the foreign debt, whatever happens in the Third World, particularly in Latin America, will have a positive or negative effect on the industrialized world's development and on the stability of its [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Hurtado] I would rather not express an opinion regarding the positions that each of the Latin American countries will take. They can defend those positions themselves, and I will respect their decisions. I could not do otherwise.

[Question indistinct]

[Hurtado] As an Ecuadorean, I believe that it is our duty to be proud of and defend the fact that our country was the first to appeal to the conscience of the industrialized nations [words indistinct] other steps will be nation in the future.

[Question indistinct]

[Hurtado] We have discussed all those issues in the past few days, but I would prefer not to go into detail, because I do not think that do do so would promote the consensus that we need. Ecuador has its viewpoints; it has no intention of seeking a position of leadership, but rather intends to present its position to the other Latin American countries with its traditional modesty, to see if we can reach an agreement. [end recording]

The Ecuadoran delegation is led by Abelardo Pachano, an economist and manager of the Central Bank, and Luis Narvaez, economic under secretary of the Foreign Ministry. It also includes other government officials, who will participate in the technical phase of the meeting, scheduled for today and tomorrow, Tuesday.

ELECTORAL OFFICIAL ON SUPREME COURT CONTROVERSY

PA192137 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal can remove or sanction Supreme Court justices if they issue an unlawful decision, (Fernando Henriquez Parra), vice president of the Electoral Tribunal, warned today. He was referring to possible Supreme Court action to prosecute members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. (Henriquez Parra) maintained that the Elect/ ns Law authorizes Tribunal officials to dismiss anyone who obstructs the electoral process. This is especially the case since the Electoral Tribunal will announce tomorrow new popular elections to choose regional authorities in several cantons and [words indistinct].

(Henriquez Parra) admitted that the proclamation of the electoral results is contingent upon the decisions that the Supreme Court and the Tribunal may make. He said that he personally believes that the results should be announced, but he admitted that there are differences of opinion within the Electoral Tribunal that may be set aside if the Supreme Court makes a decision based on political rather than legal considerations. Here is (Henriquez Parra):

[Begin (Parra) recording in progress] ...to the country. While it is true that there are differences of opinion within the Supreme Electoral Tribunal caused by this delicate and awkward problem, I personally feel that, regardless of any decision taken by the Supreme Court, the Electoral Tribunal should -- and I think it will -- proclaim the winner and present the credentials to the president elected by the majority of Ecuadoreans. My viewpoint is not the official line, since there are other government spokesmen who have stated the opposite. However, my viewpoint is based on prudence and a desire for peace and tranquillity.

Undoubtedly, my opinion represents an appeal to the Supreme Court justices whose sole purpose apparently is to gain notoriety, to make headlines. A decision that is inequitable or not in line with necessary legal and political considerations could obviously lead most Tribunal members to oppose on political grounds a matter which has legal ramifications as well. We want to declare a winner, but it is also true that there are challenges regarding the legality of the election process.

Hence we see that the Supreme Court is asked to make legal decisions that are strongly influenced by political attitudes. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal also has to make legal decisions that are obviously influenced by political attitudes. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CUBA -- Ecuador and Cuba have signed a trade agreement to promote and increase their exchange of products. The document was signed by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia and by Cuban Ambassador to Ecuador Rafael Zamora at a ceremony on 13 June. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Jun 84 PA]

INTERIOR MINISTER RECEIVES 'AMERICAS WATCH' DELEGATES

PY192340 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 19 Jun 84 p 10

[Text] The members of the Americas Watch Organization and Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro held a long and positive meeting this morning. The human rights situation in Paraguay and the events that have recently taken place in Asuncion were discussed. The members of the Americas Watch Organization will return to the United States on Thursday, 21 June, after they meet with other government officials and local politicians. Among the subjects discussed were the closure of the morning daily ABC COLOR, the case of some political prisoners, tortures, and the banishment of Dr Domingo Laino and Luis Alfonso Resck, reported Peter Bell after the talks with Minister Montanaro ended.

"We conveyed to Minister Montanaro our concern, and that of some U.S. congressmen, on the closure of the daily ABC COLOR, something which has caused an impact in our country," Bell added. One of the Americas Watch Organization members, when asked if Minister Montanaro had replied to their concerns, said: "Well, he gave us the Paraguayan Government's position and told us that, concerning our queries, we ought to understand the Paraguayan Government's point of view." "We are here to ask a few questions, to voice our concerns, but also to hear what the government officials have to say," he said. Regarding the evaluation they will make in connection with their activities in Paraguay, Patricia Pitman said: "That will be mentioned in a report that the Americas Watch will produce and that we will forward to you once it is produced."

For his part, Minister Montanaro reiterated to the members of the Americas Watch Organization the Paraguayan Government's firmness in having the Constitution respected. He said that the suspension of the newspaper ABC COLOR for an undetermined time for expressly violating the provisions and the spirit of the Constitution and banishing the subversive leader Domingo Laino is in keeping with such firmness. Then the interior minister gave them a detailed account of the true situation in our country, where peace, democracy, and freedom prevail.

During their stay in Asuncion, the Americas Watch Organization members were able to see the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRE] newspaper EL PUEBLO, which is being published without blanket censorship; the biweekly SENDERO; and all the journalistic organizations that function in complete freedom.

Regarding the suspension of the morning daily ABC COLOR, the Americas Watch Organization members were told that the corresponding dossier is in the hands of the courts. Finally, Minister Montanaro told the visitors that the gates to Paraguay are open for all those who wish to visit the country and learn about its situation.

The American mission also visited President of the Supreme Court Dr Luis Maria Argana. Present at the meeting were Peter Bell, Scott Creathead, and Patricia Pitman. Montanaro was accompanied by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Dario Filartiga.

FOREIGN MINISTER SALDIVAR VISITS SOUTH KOREA

For Seoul YONHAP coverage of the visit to Seoul by Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saddivar, see the South Korea section of the 20 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MEDINA REJECTS FOREIGN DEMANDS ON FERREIRA ISSUE

PY200140 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Concerning politicians Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son, Juan Raul Ferreira, Army Commander in Chief Hugo Medina said today that the Uruguayan military government cannot accept the demands of any foreign power.

Ferreira Aldunate and his son, who are leaders of the National (Blanco) Party, were detained on Saturday by the Armed Forces when they returned to the country after an 11-year exile and the military courts indicted them for several crimes. Political leaders, governments, and human rights organizations from all over the world expressed their concern and demanded the release of the Ferreiras who are imprisoned in military garrisons in the interior of Uruguay.

Medina, who assumed the Army's leadership 2 weeks ago, said messages may come in because all the governments are sovereign and make their own decisions, but the detainees have been placed at the disposal of the military court which has the final word on this.

Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso, however, claimed that the Uruguayan Government is assessing the messages sent by many countries that have voiced their concern over the imprisonment of the Blanco politicians. There have been concerns voiced by the members of some governments, concerns that are being assessed, Maeso admitted. He noted the telegrams sent by the U.S. and Spanish Governments.

BLANCO PARTY'S ALLEMBERT ON COUP POSSIBILITY

PY191348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1817 GMT 18 Jun 84

[By special correspondent Enrique Torres]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- Luis Allembert Vaz, a leader of the National Party (Blanco) and one of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate's closest aides, said today that the military government is hopelessly exhausted and, therefore, nothing can halt a possible palace coup on the unavoidable path to democracy.

In an interview with TELAM, Allembert admitted that many rumors are circulating in this respect, including one from the United States regarding the immenent resignation of President General Gregorio Alvarez. He said he is a politician and not a fortune teller, and all that I can tell you is that the downfall of the military government is a fact.

He added that on listening to the denials about disagreements in the government and the Armed Forces that were made by Alvarez and Army Commander in Chief General Hugo Medina, he thought that they were neither emphatic nor convincing. Therefore, there might be some truth in the rumors.

SEREGNI DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PY191450 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 22, 23

[Broad Front leader Liber Seregni "exclusive interview" granted to correspondent Susana Colombo in Montevideo; date not given]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 17 June -- [Question] What political significance does the Broad Front give to Wilson Ferreira Aldunate's presence in Uruguay?

[Answer] Wilson's presence in Uruguay is an important political event. His return was absolutely necessary to resolve the institutional crisis on a solid basis. Wilson Ferreira is the leader of the largest sector within the National Party and it was necessary for him to be here to achieve a really firm and important political solution.

[Question] The return seems to have irritated certain sectors of the Colorado Party, which is a member of the multiparty group. Is it your belief that these circumstances can cause a rupture in the opposition front?

[Answer] No. I believe that what has happened is that certain political sectors have expressed their position because they are also contenders in the electoral struggle, but the two parties are aware, and they have reaffirmed this fact recently, of the need for unity, because it is a fundamental. Once the date of Wilson's return was made known and after its debate by the multiparty group, the unity of the opposition groups was further strengthened. Regarding the Broad Front, we are convinced that no single party or coalition can get the country out of its current situation. Only the effort of the people as a whole, through an agreement between all the political, social and business forces, can lead to a national project for the country's recovery and for strengthening democracy.

[Question] Should there be elections without Wilson's participation?

[Answer] The problem of the participation in the elections was brought up by the National Party. Names do not count for the Broad Front. The country comes first and only later the political forces. I have been proscribed and everything indicates that I will continue to be proscribed. The Broad Front understands that I am not the problem.

[Question] The Broad Front has hailed Wilson's return. What will it concretely do to obtain his release?

[Answer] What it has always done. We have been permanently struggling for freedom and democracy since 27 June 1973. And ours has been the political group that has paid the highest price. The dead, the missing, the imprisoned and the exiles all belong to the Broad Front, with the exception of one exile, the Blanco Party's Ferreira.

[Question] If certain conditions have to be met in order to achieve an agreement, then it could mean that the change of government will not be a true transfer of power. Even so, do you believe that the elections will be valid?

[Answer] Elections are possible and they can be accepted as a valid step toward democracy, but only if the conditions under which they are carried out will allow true and free expression. In essence politics mean flexibility and being up to date. The political forces are going to participate in the elections if the conditions set do not mean the loss of fundamental principles.

[Question] Is there a possibility that the military will be granted an anmesty once the new government is in power?

[Answer] Amnesty is granted when it is a question of persecution, imprisonment, expulsion from the country, and exile. We have preached amnesty for all those who have been persecuted. Now, regarding the members of the Armed Forces, we support justice exercised by the pertinent organizations and this means that we do not promote revenge, hatred or persecution.

MORALES ON FOREIGN POLICY, CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA180213 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p C 1

[Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul interviewed by Alfredo Pena; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pena] Former President Perez defined his government as falling within the Third World countries. How would you define the foreign policy of Lusinchi's government?

[Morales Paul] President Lusinchi's government follows a broad policy that is not circumscribed by ideological guidelines that would exclude other viewpoints. In sum, it is a serious, modern, and dynamic policy that accords will with the current status of international relations.

[Pena] Opposition sectors have said that President Lusinchi's government has taken on a less active role in Contadora and in UNESCO, perhaps in the hope of currying U.S. favor on issues like the foreign debt. What about this?

[Morales Paul] That's a reckless opinion. It's impossible to assess Venezuela's forign policy in a little more than 100 days. It is not true that we have assumed a less active role. On the contrary, we have reaffirmed our active presence in Contadora. We have contributed to the foundations for a regional peace agreement, which did not exist before. The political commission has approved the fundamental rules of conduct with respect to democracy, pluralism, and human rights.

[Pena] What about our participation in UNESCO?

[Morales Paul] We have appointed Luis Manuel Penalver as our counselor, and he currently represents us at UNESCO. We have maintained an active role in trying to prevent the U.S. withdrawal from that institution. Washington's withdrawal would create an imbalance and would affect many educational programs. Even countries that do not agree with U.S. ideology have expressed concern in this respect.

[Pena] Oswaldo Alvarez Paz [Social Christian Party leader] told me a few days ago that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte would be pleased with a Reagan-Castro meeting.

[Morales Paul] It was we who stressed that it was necessary for Contadora to make contact with Washington and Havana. I was in charge of contacting the U.S. State Department, while the Mexican foreign secretary contacted the Cuban Government. I don't think that it will be easy to arrange a direct meeting between Reagan and Castro, but I do think that Contadora can serve as a bridge by identifying the sources of conflict and defining each country's interests.

[Pena] What kind of response did you get from the U.S. State Department?

[Morales Paul] The results of our efforts were moderate. The U.S. State Department expressed its political willingness to examine the overall Central American situation alongside Contadora. It also expressed its willingness to take measures to prevent the aggravation of the conflict, as long as the other sides involved in the conflict did the same.

[Pena] According to a dispatch that was published here while you were in Washington, you reportedly said that Contadora had not been able to advance any further because the United States would not permit it.

[Morales Paul] What I meant to say was that if Contadora is to advance, the United States, the USSR, and Cuba must make sincere contributions to the search for a solution for the conflict. It would be illusory to think that a solution can be forthcoming with the political willingness of the Central American and Contadora countries alone.

[Pena] For what would you criticize Washington and Moscow?

[Morales Paul] A solution for Latin America should be a specifically Latin American solution. Therefore, it should be the countries that are involved directly in the conflict, along with the Contadora Group, that solve their problems, independent of the superpowers.

[Pena] During the exchange of speeches by Reagan and De la Madrid we noticed that while Reagan stressed the Cuban-Soviet presence, De la Madrid emphasized socioeconomic aspects.

[Morales Paul] The origin of the conflict is clearly socioeconomic. However, it is also true that forces that are not directly involved in the conflict have used this seed of conflict to their advantage or to impose their viewpoints in the area.

[Pena] Isn't it unrealistic on your part to try to get the superpowers out of the conflict? Aren't the two superpowers present all over the world, wherever a struggle for political power is taking place?

[Morales Paul] I must admit that the two superpowers are involved in nearly all conflicts. However, no one can deny that Contadora has, at least until now, prevented a generalization of the region's conflict. Without Contadora, we would now be facing a general war, or incredible chaos. Contadora has managed to get the sides to sit down and to express their viewpoints. I am aware, however, that without the collaboration of the superpowers it will be almost impossible, if not impossible, to find a solution for the conflict.

Washington and the Sandinists

[Pena] Not too long ago, Gonzalo Barrios [president of Democratic Action] told us that the "contras" were afraid of an agreement between Washington and the Sandinists. To a certain extent, isn't this exactly what Contadora is seeking?

[Morales Paul] Any negotiation has to take all interests involved in the conflict into account. Just as El Salvador cannot deny the existence of guerrilla strongholds, since they are a political reality, neither can Nicaragua deny the existence of certain factions that should be given at least the minimal conditions for coexistence necessary to achieve peace in the area.

[Pena] Was the Shultz-Ortega meeting part of the agreement feared by the "contras"?

[Morales Paul] The Shultz-Ortega meeting was the result of the Contadora Group's efforts. We have always sought a political solution.

[Pena] Doesn't the presence of Commander Cero in Caracas affect Venevuela's impartial position as a mediator in Contadora?

[Morales Paul] I don't think so. It is merely a humanitarian gesture, in perfect accordance with what has always been Venezuela's foreign policy.

The government authorized the entrance of the wounded but had nothing to do with their transfer, transportation, and other arrangements.

[Pena] Do you still fear that the United States might invade Nicaragua?

[Morales Paul] I do not reject the possibility altogether, for it would be naive to do so. However, I hope that it will not happen. In any event, it is undeniable that Contadora has helped to prevent a general conflict in the region.

MORALES SUPPORTS TERRITORIAL TALKS WITH GUYANA

WA201212 Rome IPS in English 18 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, June 18 (IPS) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul today repeated his government's position that Venezuela and neighboring Guyana should hold bilateral talks on the dispute over the Essequibo region.

Guyana has proposed taking the dispute before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at The Hague, but Venezuela rejected that proposal as "inopportune."

Morales Paul returned last night from New York, where he met with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the Contadora Group's peace initiative. The Contadora Group -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela -- is overseeing peace negotiations among the Central American nations. The Group was created in a January 1983 meeting on Contadora Island, Panama.

Venezuela says its claim to the Essequibo region, which comprises more than five-eights of Guyana's total territory, dates back to the 19th century. The Geneva accord and the Port of Spain protocol, which froze the dispute, have expired, and in April 1983 it fell to Perez de Cuellar to recommend a mechanism to resolve the issue.

Morales Paul said that he discussed the dispute with the U.N. under secretary general for special political affairs, Diego Cordovez. He said here that "there has never been frank and direct negotiation with Guyana," adding that the two nations could select another peaceful means of resolving the conflict under the U.N. Charter.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA COOPERATION TALKS HELD

FL150016 Bridgetown CANA in English 2347 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, June 14, CANA-REUTER -- A delegation from the Caribbean twin-island state of Antigua and Barbuda held talks on bilateral cooperation today with Venezuela's interim foreign minister, German Nava Carrillo, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said. Their discussions also covered Venezuela's aid to other Caribbean nations, she added. The Antigua delegation, led by the speaker of Parliament, Bradley Carrott, has been in Caracas since the weekend for talks with government officials and parliamentary leaders. Members of the delegation described their talks with Nava Carrillo as very positive and said Venezuela had promised to increase its present level of aid to Antigua. Since Antigua and Barbuda became independent from Britain in 1981, Venezuela has supplied the islands with medical equipment and has organized training courses for skilled tradesmen.

SEPULVEDA, GHALI ON BILATERAL RELATIONS, MIDEAST

FL191609 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 19 Jun 84

[By Jesus Guevara Morin]

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said today that world economic negotiations on the interrelated problems of trade, raw materials, financing, and debt must begin in the United Nations without delay. He said the international economic crisis that principally affects developing countries makes it urgent to achieve the cooperation of all states to find viable solutions.

During a dinner given at the Foreign Secretariat for Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, Sepulveda said both the creation of a new international economic order and the renewal of growth. [sentence is as received] He said the present world panorama of convulsions, instability, and uncertainty proves that peace and economic well-being can no longer be the privilege of few societies.

The atmosphere of tension and distrust prevailing in the world today, he said, makes the equilibrium between East and West more and more precarious and reduces the margin for a North-South political dialogue. The paths of negotiation appear to be narrowing while regional conflicts increase, the economic crisis continues to worsen, and nuclear threat affects the desire for peace and development, he said.

For this reason, the foreign secretary said, it is important that countries such as Egypt and Mexico strive through all available diplomatic means to achieve the renewal of dialogue between the interested powers, to obtain progressive agreements leading to a generalized and complete disarmament, and to resolve regional conflicts through the use of diplomacy and the observance of international law.

The sincere cooperation among states outside our region in resolving regional conflicts in not only acceptable but necessary as we move towards the rule of law and the highest principles of coexistence among nations, he said. All other types of intervention would endanger, sooner or later, the effectiveness of social order and international security itself, he warned.

With the Contadora protocol for peace and cooperation in Central America, presented to Central American chiefs of state on 9 and 10 June, the political will of those governments as well as the understanding of other states with interests and ties in the region are put to the test in contributing to a peaceful solution, the secretary asserted.

Regarding the present situation in the Middle East, Sepulveda said Mexico respects Egypt's constant search for short- and long-range solutions to the just and unfulfilled desire for peace and justice of the peoples of that region and, especially, the rights of the Palestinian people.

We are convinced, he added, that only by rejecting violence as a means to resolve controversies will we end the bloodshed. Negotiation is the only way to achieve a viable and lasting reconciliation that will allow us to return to the path of the people's economic and social development.

The Egyptian foreign minister is on an official visit to Mexico that will end at noon on Wednessay. This Monday he inaugurated the Latin America-Africa Symposium at Mexico City College, was received by President Miguel de la Madrid, and met with Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa and Foreign Secretary Sepulveda, with whom he signed a bilateral economic cooperation agreement.

DE LA MADRID SPEAKS AT CROC BUILDING DEDICATION

FL161656 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid said today that the country is going through difficult times but we should not seek rash solutions. He warned that we are not going to change our direction because of pressures from anyone.

Dedicating the new headquarters building for the Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants [CROC] the Mexican president responded to requests by the labor sector saying: We are going to maintain an unlimited dialogue and we are going to be open to proposals.

He also emphasized that the Mexican Government does not arbitrarily impose its provisions but rather makes arrangements through dialogue and persuasion. He asked the labor sector for its solidarity and support in moving the country forward.

De la Madrid said that during the 18 months his government has been in office chaos, unemployment, and the closing of factories have been avoided, despite reductions in the standard of living of some people. He said that for that reason, the federal government has an obligation to work in the best interests of the nation and not to change course because of pressure or to take measures for the sake of popularity. Also, President de la Madrid said government and labor are allied, sharing the fate of the country and that frank, open, and honest dialogue are part of the way we are running the nation.

BUSINESS LEADER VIEWS CARTAGENA MEETING GOALS

FL192136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1940 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pablo Garcia Barbachano, chairman of the Mexican Management Center for International Affairs, has said that at the meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, the force would be established with which the debtor nations will obtain better conditions for the repayment of their foreign debts.

He emphasized that at this meeting, opening today with 11 countries participating, the foundations would be laid for economic planning with economic commitments, and for reactivating domestic economies. Garcia Barbachano said that at this meeting specific conditions in each country would be analyzed by means of the position that shows [words indistinct] possibilties for fulfilling financial commitments.

Referring specifically to Mexico, he pointed out that in the 3d and 4th quarters of this year an economic turnaround would be evident. Because of the plans for economic reordering being carried out by the government, positive results will soon be seen. The business leader added that although we now think we are up to our necks in problems, they will soon stop being such a burden. He reiterated the confidence that private enterprise has in the current government.

MEXICO-USSR MIXED SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION MEETS

FL192020 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1550 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The current international technology transfer situation is irrational and is the origin of profound social unrest and bitter struggles, which could involve all the peoples of the world.

Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez, director of the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT), made that statement at the opening of the fifth meeting of the Mixed Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Mexico and the Soviet Union.

He warned that if the current situation is not radically changed, he foresees in the next few decades a profound dichotomy that will condemn the poorest peoples of the world to trading in primary goods, which are always characterized by unstable and declining prices.

Speaking to delegates from both countries, Mayagoitia Dominguez added that if the industrialized countries continue along their current path, they will enjoy the benefits of technology and will take advantage of the raw materials produced in the peripheral countries, because the wealth of scientific and technological knowledge, like all the other wealth on the planet, has not been fairly distributed.

He said that this situation represents one of the most acute imbalances and that it constitutes an element of tension that greatly aggravates the dangers to peaceful coexistence.

The CONACYT director also emphasized that the impact of this imbalance, besides manifesting itself in the arms race, is also evident in industry, in primary sector activities, and in all functions of the human race.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich, chairman of the Soviet delegation, noted the need of the two nations and of the entire world to join forces in the solution to the problems.

COOPERATION PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED WITH HUNGARY

FL191521 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0430 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Hungary will establish a program of cultural and educational cooperation during the fourth meeting of the two countries' joint commission being held in Budapest, Mexico's Foreign Secretariat announced today.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat indicated that the 1984-1987 program includes exchange of professors and specialists, agreements between institutions, scholarships, and participation in international festivals hosted by the two countries.

Likewise, exchanges of writers' exhibits and musical and dance groups, and organization of musical concerts are also included in the program. Other activities in the program are exchanges of audiovisual materials, and radio and film festivals in the two countries as well as cooperation between libraries and public archives. The Secretariat said the Mexican delegation is headed by Foreign Secretariat's Director for Cultural Affairs Luz del Amo, and that the meeting will end next Friday.

40 PERCENT OF PEOPLE SAID SHORT OF FOOD

WA181640 Rome IPS in English 15 Jun 84

[By Mario de Cautin]

[Text] Mexico City, June 15 (IPS) -- About 30 million Mexicans, 40 percent of the population, do not have enough food to eat, rural development workers complained this week to President Miguel de la Madrid. De la Madrid was opening an assembly of the Rural Development Foundation, a private grouping of business and professional leaders.

Meanwhile, Mexico's largest peasant farmworkers' organization issued a statement pressuring the government to step up agrarian reform to correct imbalanced land distribution that is seen as the main obstacle of farm production.

"There are now more than 20 million Mexicans in rural areas who suffer a lack of food, health, housing and education," according to Jorge Orvananos, who heads the Rural Development Foundation. The fact that "those who produce the food are precisely the ones with the worst levels of undernourishment is a serious incongruity that must strike all Mexicans," Orvananos said.

De la Madrid noted in his inaugural address that "social inequality is an old problem in Mexico," which the government has been unable to overcome "largely because of our country's dizzying population growth." The Mexican population has grown from 12 million at the beginning of the 1900's to about 75 million now, he noted, and there is "an enormous disparity" between urban and rural development.

Referring to the government's agrarian reform programs, De la Madrid reported that officials are putting the finishing touches on mechanisms "to give security and clarity to land ownership." About half the land in Mexico is in a vague legal state, with no clear ownership titles, the president said, which seriously hurts the peasant farmworkers' interests.

De la Madrid said that his government hopes to have all Mexican land under regular ownership status by 1988. Citing first results of his agrarian reform plans for small and medium farmers and livestock ranchers, the president said that farming was one of the few productive sectors of the Mexican economy that enjoyed dynamic growth in 1983. The increase in agriculture last year was higher than the average of the last five years, according to De la Madrid.

Meanwhile, the National Farmworkers' Confederation (CNC) addressed the agrarian reform issue in a statement yesterday, asserting that farmworkers have not yet received titles for more than 1.4 million acres of farm land granted to them by the government.

The titles are being held up by "agrarian appeals" presented by landowners whose holdings were confiscated by the state, the CNC said. The Independent Confederation of Farm Workers (CIOAC) says that 2.6 million farmworkers are still awaiting titles for about 313 million acres on which appeals have been presented. The "agrarian appeals" were legalized by former President Miguel Aleman (1946-1952), in an attempt to correct presumed "excesses" in the land redistribution process which the government began in the 1920's.

The CNC statement said that 740 livestock ranchers are still producing under temporary state permits which have now expired, and that those producers are using a total of 22.5 million acres that should have gone to government ownership for distribution to

farmworkers. These irregularities are hindering farm production and harming all the rural population except the large landowners, the CNC said, calling for government action to intensify agrarian reform.

According to official reports, of Mexico's total 484 million acres of farm and pasture land and forests, 202 million acres, most of it irrigable, now belongs to 3,850 large owners. At the other extreme are 900,000 small farmers who together own only 3.2 million acres, according to government reports.

EDITORIAL ON DRUG TRAFFIC, VIOLENCE IN SINALOA

PA161249 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 13 Jun 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Violence in Sinaloa"]

[Text] Drug trafficking again reigns in Culiacan and other Sinaloa areas, where agricultural prosperity takes second place to murder and violence. The situation has reached such critical proportions that a murder is committed every day, and 55 have been committed in 2 months, in addition to attacks and abductions that distress the community. In fact, feuds and revenge among drug traffickers have returned, turning this tomato-producing region into a no-man's-land. Therefore, in view of this situation, confirmed and attested to by all of Mexico, immediate and efficient police and Army intervention is urgently needed to eradicate and disable the criminal organizations that terrorize this region full of rivers and valleys, where collective prosperity should flourish rather than the seeds of violence.

Undoubtedly an armed force is necessary to check these poisoners of the public; in addition, effective guidance is required, according to Alejandro Rodriquez Vicencio, Psychology Department director of Sinaloa Autonomous University. He is right because, undoubtedly, the lack of guidance on genuine moral values generates this situation. Evidently there is a lack of worthwhile standards, particularly for young people, most of whom live according to imported models. They live by what they see on television programs that broadcast violence patterned after U.S. western style machismo, to the destruction of all of society's positive achievements.

It would be reprehensible if Rodriquez' remarks went unheeded. In these times when an educational revolution is in the making, it would be well for teachers to include in thei books specific chapters for guiding young people against drug addiction and trafficking. This educational effort should be carried out together with military and police action to combat violence in Sinaloa.

U.S. FOUNDATION SAID INVOLVED IN BARLETTA CAMPAIGN

PA191819 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 1-a

[Text] The 6 May presidential elections have given rise to a new international scandal, as it has been learned that the "National Endowment for Democracy," which was recently created by the United States "to promote democratic institutions," financed to some extent the activities connected with Nicolas Ardito Barletta's candidacy, which was supported by the Panamanian military.

THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that, in view of the criticism in official circles, the House of Representatives, crossing party and ideological lines, "killed" the appropriations for the newly created endowment by a vote of 226 to 173 because North American congressmen felt that the necessary guarantees that the funds would not be used to intervene in the internal politics of other states did not exist.

A link between the foundation and the Central Intelligence Agency has even been suspected, although the foundation had been told to place the funds in private hands that operate openly in order to spread the seed of democracy.

The foundation was patterned after the European model that was established many years ago, particularly the German model, under which the leading parties divide up $150 million in public funds to promote democratic ideas and institutions. The foundation designated private institutions as a means to distribute the funds. These institutions were the AFL-CIO, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Democratic Party, and the Republican Party. The idea was put forth by Representative Dente B. Fascell of Florida, who is currently the chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee.

According to a NEW YORK TIMES article signed by Ben A. Franklin, Representative Hank Brown, R-Colorado, learned in April that the AFL-CIO had transferred the funds it received from the National Endowment for Democracy to the "American Institute for the Development of Free Trade Unionism," ["Instituto Americano Para el Desarrollo del Sindicalismo Libre"] which in turn used them to cover expenses by "activists" of Nicolas Ardito Barletta's candidacy, which was supported by the Panamanian military.

According to the NEW YORK TIMES, Brown made public a copy of a cable sent by U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs to Washington complaining that the AFL-CIO had given the funds to "Barletta's activists" and stating that: "It would be embarrassing to the United States if the public learned that funds from the foundation have been used to support a sector in the Panamanian elections." The ambassador asked that the practice be discontinued before the U.S. Government found itself further involved in the Panamanian process.

Meanwhile, Carl Coershman, former executive director of the Social Democracy [Social Democracia] (to the right of North American socialism, said that the Panamanian matter took place before he assumed office, but that the foundation confirmed that approximately $20,000 in U.S. Government funds were used by the labor institue to support Barletta's candidacy.

There has been no reaction thus far from the political organizations that supported Barletta, but the opponents of the official candidate, particularly the leftist groups, insisted throughout the campaign that the National Democratic Union [UNADE] presidential ticket enjoyed the support of the U.S. Government.

OPPOSITION PRAISES BOCAS DEL TORO ATTITUDE

PA190301 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 15-a

[Panamanian Democratic Opposition Alliance, ADO, statement; date, place not given]

[Text] The systematic abuses committed by the progovernment clique in the 1984 general elections -- constantly denounced and struggled against by the ADO, despite its apparent disadvantage in available means of struggle -- have once again become evident in the dramatic incidents that took place in Bocas del Toro. Officialist henchmen have refused to count the votes cast in the municipal elections, in order to hide the fraud that was committed on 6 May and to commit a new fraud for their own benefit.

However, on this occasion, the people of Bocas del Toro have remained firmly united in an attitude that is worthy of emulation, reaffirming their desire for the justice sought by all Panamanians.

The parties and groups belonging to the country's democratic opposition -- which obtained the majority of the votes cast -- praise the civic example of the people of Bocas del Toro, who prove that the Panamanian people have the willingness to make their expressed will stand.

Nationalist Republican Democratic Movement -- Abraham Pretto, vice president

Authentic Panamanist Party -- Jorge Pacifico Adames, vice president

Christian Democratic Party -- Ricardo Arias Calderon, president

DRUG-TRAFFICKING AIRLINE'S LICENSE REVOKED

PA182302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2030 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Panama City, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Panamanian Government canceled the license of the "Internacional de Aviacion" company, INAIR, after millions of dollars in cocaine destined for the United States was discovered in one of its aircraft.

The Civil Aeronautics Board reported in a communique that the cancellation is "imperative" for the "prestige of Panamanian aviation and the image of the Republic of Panama."

Last Friday at the Miami International Airport, U.S. police discovered more than a ton of cocaine -- estimated at $1 billion in value -- that had been carried aboard one of INAIR's planes.

Panama's National Department of Investigation has identified Ricardo Bilonick, the airline's main shareholder, as responsible for the drug trafficking.

According to the Panamanian police, Bilonick is currently in Spain on a business trip.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER DISMISSES REPORTS OF U.S. PRESSURE

PA191952 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] In a press communique, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal commented on media reports regarding claims by officials that the government is being pressured by U.S. organizations and diplomats. Berrocal said: In my capacity as presidency minister, I feel an obligation to point out that, quite the contrary, Ambassador Winsor and the Agency for Inernational Development [AID] director in Costa Rica have always voiced their understanding and support for our country.

On many occasions, the two countries have had different viewpoints and approaches to problems, but this does not necessarily mean that our viewpoints have coincided when approaches have not, said Minister Fernando Berrocal. [sentence as heard] When our (?motives) have differed, like the loyal friends that we are, the two countries have frankly (?overcome) their differences and in the end have always ingeniously approved minor [words indistinct] and Costa Rica's supreme interests. Berrocal said in conclusion: I want to be categorical in this regard: The Costa Rican Government and people would never allow pressure from foreign diplomats, even from a friend and ally such as the United States.

ARDE's ROBELO CENSURED FOR CRITICIZING NEUTRALITY

PA191634 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Costa Ricans are aggressive when it comes to defending liberty. Hence, the Monge-proclaimed neutrality deals with war confrontations in the struggle between democracy and totlitarianism, from the left wing as well as from the right wing; but no matter what, Costa Ricans are aggressive when it comes to championing liberty.

Nicaraguan political leader Alfonso Robelo has described Costa Rica's neutrality policy as dangerous, and said through the press that it is counterproductive because it threatens the country's stability.

The Security Council considers the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] leader's statement as flagrant intervention, the presidency minister said. Costa Rica's domestic problems and the discussion of them concern only Costa Ricans. Robelo's status as a foreigner and a political refugee demands absolute respect for this principle specified by our Constitution. Alfonso Robelo was summoned to the Presidency this afternoon. He was greeted and briefed on the Security Council's decision by the presidency minister and deputy minister.

EL SALVADOR

CHURCHWOMEN'S KILLERS SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS

PA191523 Paris AFP in Spanish 1434 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jun (AFP) -- The Salvadoran authorities have imposed this country's maximum penalty of 30 years in prison on the killers of the four U.S. churchwomen killed in December 1980, Bernardo Rauda, penal judge of Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department, has announced. Judge Rauda explained that each of the five prisoners, who were national guardsmen when they committed the crime on 2 December 1980, received sentences ranging from 80 to 100 years, but the law establishes a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison.

Those sentenced are former Sergeant Antonio Colindres Aleman, and Guardsmen Francisco Contreras, Jose Moreno, Daniel Canales, and Joaquin Contreras Palacios, the last one of whom confessed.

The victims were Ita Ford and Maura Clarke, nuns of the Maryknoll Order; Ursuline Dorothy Kazel; and Jean Donovan, a lay worker. They were arrested while traveling from the local airport to the capital, and were later tortured and killed.

Judiciary sources in Zacatecoluca said that these sentences "virtually close" the case. It is ruled out that an appeal could substantially change the sentence.

GUERRILLAS SAID TO FORCIBLY RECRUIT YOUTHS

PA182011 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Summary] San Sebastian residents have confirmed reports that leftist guerrillas conscripted 15 youths at the exit road that links that city with the Pan-American Highway The group of 15 conscripts included 7 girls, who were on their way to San Sebastian from the Santo Domingo High School. The girls were later released.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Clashes in Morazan

PA190441 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] While our forces throughout the country are active on the highways and are increasing their sabotage to damage the war economy, our revolutionary army in Morazan faced several of the dictatorship's battalions and continued the wear and tear being inflicted on these enemy battalions by our rifle fire and our revolutionary mines, which have killed and wounded many soldiers.

In the past 5 days of enemy operations, our units have inflicted 63 casualties on the enemy. We repeat, 63 casualties have been inflicted on the Atonal, Ponce, Leon, Cacahuatique, Morazan, and the so-called Ronald Reagan Battalions here in Morazan Department. In the context of our army's actions against this concentration of battalion in Morazan, we can report that we killed two and wounded four in clashes with these battalions today, Monday. This makes six casualties inflicted on the dictatorship in Morazan Department today.

We must also tell our people that on Sunday, 17 June, Companeros Jorge, Charlaca, and Jacinto fell in a clash with the Ponce Battalion in Morazan Department. They were three companeros who fought in an unequal clash with Ponce Battalion troops and spilled their heroic blood here in Morazan Department. Companeros Jorge, Charlaca, and Jacinto, to victory, always! You were companeros who showed the dictatorship's troops the readines of our fighters and the courage of the sons of Morazan, who will always defeat the troops of oppression.

Eastern Road Control Actions

PA190402 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Radio Venceremos now begins its military reports: FMLN forces have carried out several actions in various parts of the country, including electricity sabotage, the paralysis of transportation, and strikes intended to wear down the dictatorship's forces.

We will now begin our reports with one from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, which indicates that today, Monday, 18 June, Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] forces seized the Coastal Highway near the (Sapatagua) turnoff, in the jurisdiction of Chirilagua, in Usulutan Department. Our action to take control of the road began early today.

It was also reported that a clash took place between our forces and those of the dictatorship at 1000. We inflicted several casualties on them, while our units did not report any problems. Continuing our report on our forces' intense revolutionary activity on the Coastal Highway, it was noted that we ambushed Army forces on this highway at 1030. The puppet Army's forces were driving along the (Sapatagua) turnoff when this ambush took place. We inflicted several casualties on them. At 1030, we repeat, we staged an ambush on the Coastal Highway near Capulin, where we inflicted more casualties on the dictatorship's forces.

BRAZ forces took control of the Military Route in La Union Department this morning. The report received by Radio Venceremos indicates that FMLN troops took control of a stretch of the Military Route near the turnoff to El Picacho, in the Canton of Aguascalientes, near Santa Rosa de Lima. Our forces set up a barricade consisting of 30 vehicles. The enemy forces stationed in Santa Rosa de Lima mobilized to try to prevent our guerrilla activity, but our forces stopped the puppet Army's troops.

Here are more reports about our military actions on the Military Route, this time in Morazan Department, in southern Morazan Department. BRAZ forces took control of the stretch of that route near Las Marias, in the jurisdiction of Jocoro. At 0530 our forces set up barricades with vehicles and destroyed some of them, in compliance with the FMLN decision to prohibit traffic on our country's roads as part of our new military campaign.

In the past few hours, FMLN rebels have maintained control over the Coastal, Pan-American, and Military Highways, particularly over certain stretches of them in the country's eastern region.

Now we have a report from the country's central region. Our units are controlling the Northern Trunk Highway, 14 km from San Salvador. Your attention to our report: FMLN forces took control of the Northern Trunk Highway between Apopa and Quezaltepeque, only 14 km from the capital. We sabotaged 8 buses and 15 vehicles, destroying all of them in compliance with our orders. At 0800 this morning, our BRAZ forces seized the Military Route between Bolivar and Las Marias, near the turnoff to La Ceiba. In addition to stopping traffic, we sabotaged two high-voltage transformers. At 0950 this morning, a 3d Brigade helicopter came to the scene of the incident and bagan to strafe this densely populated area indiscriminately.

More on Highway Actions

PA200404 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The FMLN has carried out actions on the Pan-American Highway in recent hours. The Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] has seized control of the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente Department. At 0700 FMLN units seized control of a stretch of the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente Department. On the turnoff to (Los Cocos) and [name indistinct], our guerrilla units destroyed three trucks carrying cotton, in fulfillment of our orders to sabotage all phases of cotton production. Our revolutionary units also destroyed four fuel trucks. Our BRAZ units also sabotaged three government vehicles in San Vicente Department. These actions are in line with FMLN decision to prohibit traffic on the country's roads during our new military campaign.

We have received reports on revolutionary actions on the Coastal Highway. FMLN guerrilla units seized a stretch of the Coastal Highway near the (Los Frailes) turnoff where they set up barricades. The enemy arrived from Tierra Blanca at 0600 and fighting ensued. Our units withdrew without a problem. This report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front was sent to Radio Venceremos by Companero Wilbur Martinez.

Continuing with the reports on the intense revolutionary actions on the country's roads, FMLN units seized control of km 18 of the Northern Trunk Highway. They erected barricade and sabotaged buses and vehicles that did not heed the FMLN's order not to use the national highways for any reason.

Here is another report on the actions on the Pan-American Highway. At 0530 on Tuesday, 19 June, BRAZ guerrilla units seized control of the Pan-American Highway on the El Guayabito turnoff in the jurisdiction of Nueva Granada. Control of this strategic Salvadoran highway lasted several hours. Our guerrilla units told the people and drivers about our general command's order prohibiting traffic on the national highways. Fifteen minutes after seizing control, an enemy patrol appeared and clashed with our revolutionar units, which inflicted more than one casualty on the dictatorship's troops. Our units also damaged the military vehicle carrying the soldiers.

FARABUNDO MARTI NOTES DUARTE-GORMAN MEETING

PA192250 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] General Paul Gorman, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, met with Duarte and Vides Casanova last weekend in El Salvador. The Reagan administration's warmongering policy demands its constant interference in the internal matters of our countries; therefore, General Gorman will return to El Salvador on Friday, 22 June. Regime sources avoided answering questions by reporters and promised to report on the reason for the visit of this high-ranking U.S. officer at their next press conference.

'EXTERMINATION CAMPAIGN' AGAINST CIVILIANS DECRIED

PA192330 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Attention Salvadoran people! The following is a report received from Lorena Garcia, our correspondent at the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. She reports on the extermination campaign launched by the dictatorship's Army. The National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas [CONARA] plan is a [words indistinct] and terror against our people. Let us hear her report, which reads as follows:

The following are specific details on the CONARA plan operations in the (?southern coast of Jiquilisco), Usulutan Department. [Words indistinct] carried out by the Manuel Jose Arce Battalion, two Atonal Battalion companies. Between 6 and 16 June the genocidal dictatorship indiscriminately bombed, shelled, and machinegunned the civilian population. They dropped more than 300 500- and 200-lb bombs [words indistinct], grenades, and 81-mm and 120-mm rockets.

The destruction of crops has been a policy of the CONARA plan designed by Ronald Reagan' warmongering government and by Duarte and put into operation in Usulutan Department by Colonel Julio Cesar Yanez Lopez.

This is Duarte's new democracy. Three hundred bombs in only 10 days against the defenseless civilian population. They have indiscriminately dropped 300 bombs in only 10 days against the civilian population of Jiquilisco jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. That is Duarte's new democracy. We demand from Duarte's allegedly new democracy that the massive bombings against the civilian population be stopped and an end put to all extermination operations against our people. We demand respect for the human rights of our people.

MNR QUESTIONS DUARTE'S WILLINGNESS FOR DIALOGUE

PA192239 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Jun 84 p 25

[National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, advertisement]

[Excerpt] The National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, which supported Jose Napoleon Duarte's presidential candidacy 12 years ago as a member of a democratic and pluralistic alliance -- the National Opposition Union, UNO -- currently doubts the Christian Democratic leader's future behavior.

Duarte's past behavior in government has not been positive; he has been the accomplice to thousands of murders, a product of state terrorism. He now seems to follow the same steps taken in 1980-82. His requests to Washington for more weapons and military intervention are a negative sign. In addition, engineer Duarte recently rejected an ample, unconditional dialogue, the state of siege's abrogation, and the release of political prisoners.

Very few Salvadorans want U.S. soldiers to land in El Salvador because our legitimate nationalist feelings prevail over our ideological differences. Engineer Duarte has acted correctly by publicly stating his opposition to a foreign intervention in the country. However, due to evident commitments, he is trying to ignore the fact that this intervention is taking place when U.S. warships violate our territorial waters in the Gulf of Fonseca and when U.S. airplanes -- flown by U.S. pilots -- violate our airspace in military maneuvers that are used to kill Salvadorans. The Salvadoran Government troops' participation in joint maneuvers in Honduras is a clear sign that preparations are being made to increase foreign intervention in our internal conflict.

Undoubtedly, Duarte will have to decide between the intervention and continued war or a political negotiation to achieve peace.

The MNR, a political, democratic, and revolutionary party, is willing to accept and participate in the dialogue that will lead to a negotation. The dialogue, by itself, has no historical or political meaning. The situation is too crticial to ignore and forget the 50,000 casualties that have been inflicted by the conflict so far.

Duarte is now the leader of a government that is the expression of a group of extreme right forces that are now in power. It is in this sense only that Duarte becomes a valid interlocutor for the organizations comprising the FDR and the FMLN.

The crisis should be dealt with, and it is important to recognize the forces that have the real power. First, we have the interests of the workers, peasants, and medium-level sectors -- represented by the FDR, FMLN, and other progressive organizations that do not comprise this alliance. Second, we have the extreme right parties and the Armed Forces, backed by the Reagan administration. They represent the opposition, the interests of capitalism that is backward and reactionary. The admission of this reality may well serve to clarify the key points for an effective negotiation that puts an end to the war and obtains a new national consensus.

The MNR has been able to perceive feelings and positions that are open, democratic, and popular within the Armed Forces. We believe that the Armed Forces cannot continue to act as the power behind the throne, or as the extension of external forces -- manipulated by the extreme right, minority groups, or foreign forces. The Armed Forces must acquire a national character; therefore they must be purged and reorganized. Thus they would be at the service of a strategic plan for national economic and social development, on behalf of the region's and people's interests, disregarding warmongering schemes and disputes among the great powers.

We feel that in order to achieve a realistic political solution the participation of the FMLN-FDR -- along with the private sector's representatives who wish to create a just, democratic, and sovereign society -- is important.

It is a common task to redefine the political system for an ideological plurality that is objectively justified and accepted. Therefore, we are concerned because our current president might not overcome his ambiguous language when referring to a dialogue with democratic and revolutionary forces. He talks about a dialogue, but his words have been a monologue so far; he has been talking to himself. A dialogue without negotiation is only a game, a front, because no political solution can be achieved without negotiation. It would be wickedness to assert the opposite.

If engineer Duarte really wants to contribute to resolving our crisis, he must start to carry out actions that allow us to create the terms for a democratic solution, with broad-based social agreements. The MNR and its allies are willing to hear and establish a dialogue with the current president, within a scheme of integral proposals. There is not much time to hear and talk or many months to wait for a change of attitude. Actions speak louder than words. Playing for time is a false policy, because the internal war will extend throughout our region and a large-scale foreign intervention will be unavoidable.

It is time to accept our reality. Duarte and his party, the Armed Forces, private sector representatives -- all of us -- should mediate on the urgent need to rebuild our country within a democratic, pluralist framework; with a nationalist spirit and ethical attitude for social justice. This is an unavoidable historical challenge for the homeland's present and future.

The MNR, a member of the FDR, clearly states that the national crisis will not be resolved through deep economic, social, and political reforms. A simple change of individual does not guarantee that the oligarchic and military power structure will change.

Although those of us who want peace, social justice, democracy, freedom, and independence represent the majority, the task is not easy. It represents a challenge in the struggle to achieve a political negotiated solution to the real conflict which divides and sheds blood in our homeland.

Political Commission of the Movement Revolutionary Movement.

Farabundo Marti on Statement

PA192332 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, a member of the FDR, has asked Duarte to decide between dialogue and peace or a prolongation of the war. The FDR's reiterated willingness to dialogue without previous conditions was also expressed in a communique released by the MNR and published in today's newspapers.

GUATEMALA

URD ANNOUNCES NONPARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS

PA192303 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 19 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] The committee for the formation of the Revolutionary Democratic Union, URD [Union Revolutionaria Democratica] has publicly announced that it will not participate in the electoral process to elect representatives to the constituent assembly. The URD justified its decision by stating that "the necessary conditions for democratization are not present."

"One of the main reasons for the nonparticipation of the authentic revolutionary forces is that the constituent assembly has been denied sovereignty and this alone destroys any democratic possibility. Furthermore, it will not really represent the Guatemalan people, since peasants, workers, and progressive sectors have been strongly repressed through their representatives, being forced to isolate themselves."

The URD stated: "The URD will abstain from participating in the elections because it will not betray popular interests. At the same time, it ratifies its democratic-left position and will continue to promote civic awareness toward the solution of the country's problems, permanently consolidating its organization as the legal instrument for the people's struggle."

The announcement was made by Arturo Castellanos Castillo, URD's secretary for electoral matters.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, CGT LEADERS MEET

PA192317 Tegucigalpa Television Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Today the board of directors of the National Congress and the members of the government Economic Council met for 3 hours with leaders of the General Workers Confederation [CGT] to discuss the details of Decree 84-85 and the problems foreseen if this decree is not amended or abolished, as the CGT has requested. We have with us Felicito Avila, general secretary of the CGT, who will give us the details of what took place at the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Avila] The CGT was invited by the National Congress, and we decided -- responsibly -- to attend this meeting. We made a statement to the board of directors of the Congress and also to the economic cabinet and its advisers, who were present. The CGT document contains three points. One of them is the abolishment of Decree 85-84 [as heard], which concerns budgets, or rather the application of a financial adjustment in the public sector. Another point is the formation of a commission with representatives from the different sectors, the labor movement, the cooperatives, peasants, political parties, and professionals, so that they can discuss the solutions to the fiscal problems that the country is facing and find measures that will not affect the Honduran people. The third point is the formal request to dissolve the legal status of Association for the Development of Honduras [APROH], which is considered an institution harmful to harmonious coexistence among the Honduran people.

[Announcer] What was the final decision?

[Avila] On the first point, the congressional directorate said that the petition presented a difficulty. Constitution Article 220 limits the abolishment, rediscussion, and reapproval of a new decree, and it would be [words indistinct] until the end of a new legislation next year, because the country's situation is delicate and this would have adverse consequences for international commitments. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENIES SETTING CONDITIONS FOR TALKS WITH U.S.

PA191245 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The fact that Nicaragua has said that it would consider calling off the dialogue with the United States if the U.S. Government allocates funds to the counterrevolution does not mean that we are setting conditions for the dialogue, Commander Daniel Ortega said in Moscow, in reference to a statement to that effect that he made in Managua. The junta coordinator explained that Nicaragua was attempting to increase U.S. awareness, so that if the United States truly seeks peaceful solutions to the Central American problems, it may enter [asumir] the dialogue in a responsible way.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON BORDER COMMISSION MEETING

PA200246 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0210 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Foreign Ministry Communique issued in Managua on 19 June]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that the fourth meeting of the Supervision and Prevention Commission comprised of representatives from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and the Contadors Group countries, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 18 and 19 June 1984. The meeting was characterized by the cordiality and frankness of the representatives. The Costa Rican and Nicaraguan representatives ratified the will of their two governments to strengthen the commission, cooperate in its work, and contribute to reducing tension between the two countries. The Contadora Group representatives reiterated the willingness of their governments to contribute to reestablishing peace in Central America.

The commission examined the shelling of the region of El Jocote and the areas of Infiernitos and (Tiricias) and the incidents that occurred in Penas Blancas. Regarding the shelling El Jocote, Infiernitos, and (Tiricias), they agreed on the need for further information and decided that the commission would visit the areas shelled and other areas of interest when the situation permits. The commission also agreed on an expert examination of the material found by Costa Rican Public Security Ministry officials in El Jocote. In regard to the Penas Blancas incident, the Nicaraguan representatives expressed their interest in having the commission continue its examination of the 6 and 8 June incidents by visiting the area.

The commission has expressed its concern over the participation of forces foreign to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua who are attempting to create tension between traditionally friendly countries. The commission agreed to improve the communications mechanisms between the chiefs of the border commands of the two countries and between the members of the commission. It was also agreed that the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments will present technical plans to help achieve this objective.

The commission was visited by Costa Rican Acting President Alberto Fait Lirano, who thanked them and the Contadora Group countries for their efforts for peace in the region and offered, on behalf of the Costa Rican Government, every cooperation to achieve this.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND CARTAGENA SUMMIT AS OBSERVER

PA192027 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Nicaragua will attend the summit meeting of foreign and finance ministers that will open next Thursday in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. The event is being promoted by seven Latin American countries that want to solve the problems posed by the renegotiation of their foreign debts. This announcement was made by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, who will head the Nicaraguan delegation. He added that our country will participate in this event as an observer.

For his part, Luis Enrique Figueroa, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, has asserted that the government junta fully endorses the initiative of Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Venezuela, the countries that have convoked this summit. These countries, the hemisphere's major debtors, with a debt of $285 billion, are demanding that the international banks assume their share of the responsibility and accord political treatment to the foreign debt issue. At various international forums Nicaragua has stressed the need for a new, more just international economic order enabling the developing countries to satisfy their own needs, while amortizing their foreign debt in accordance with each country's recovery possiblities.

EMERGENCY FOOD AID TO BE NEGOTIATED WITH EEC

PA192340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] International Reconstruction Fund sources have disclosed that Nicaragua will negotiate emergency aid in foodstuffs -- beans, wheat, and powdered milk -- from the EEC. The additional request for aid has been triggered by the military aggressions financed by the United States and the sabotage inflicted on economic targets that affects basic grain production, such as rice, beans, corn, sorgum, and millet. Of 442,000 hectares sown with basic grains, 50 percent are located in zones of armed aggressions. This will affect this year's production programs. In view of this, the government will be forced to import $20 million worth of basic grains in the next few months to meet national consumption. In the framework of EEC cooperation agreements with Nicaragua, more than $5 million aid in wheat, vegetable oil, powdered milk, and beans is expected in the next few months.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S EVERTSZ LEAVES GOVERNMENT POST

PA200213 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Adolfo Evertsz has resigned as director of the National Poultry enterprise. The reasons for his resignation are unknown. The unexpected news about Evertsz' resignation was a bombshell among political circles. The news was initially received with disbelief because it is know that Evertsz has been making great efforts to develop this sector, which faces serious difficulties and pressures due to the great demand for poultry products. However, government sources confirmed that Evertsz has submitted his irrevocable resignation. No one knows the reasons for such a sudden decision. This morning we have been trying to get in touch with Evertsz, but no one answers his telephone.

Evertsz, who is also a leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, has great experience in the poultry sector. He has managed several poultry farms for years. His replacement is unknow. Evertsz holds other posts that fall under his position as national director of the poultry enterprise, so it is likely that he will also be leaving those posts. It has been reported that he will turn over his post to the new director today.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, CORTRA MILITARY ACTIONS

ARDE on EPS Offensive

PA190455 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command communique issued on 15 June in Sarapiqui in the "free territory of Nicaragua"]

[Text] The ARDE Armed Forces General Command informs the Nicaraguan people and the world's free peoples that:

1. On 11 June 1984 [words indistinct] brutal offensive by the Army, violating our national sovereignty, against ARDE positions in Rio San Juan. [Words indistinct] who could not escape the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. We stress that this criminal attitude contrasts with the humanitarian attitude of ARDE troops, who take care of wounded EPS soliders and who turn over prisoners.

2. We are once again proving that the Cubans are [words indistinct] crime, torture, and terror against our people in our homeland.

3. During the most recent clashes in Nueva Guinea and the southern Zelaya region, we killed 299 and wounded 194 EPS troops as a result of our guerrilla tactics [words indistinct].

4. In the face of international news reports indicating that (?1,000) combatants have gone to Costa Rica, we want to explain that these are families who are seeking refuge from the terror sown by the EPS in an area [words indistinct] near Rio San Juan. This can be confirmed by the responsible authorities.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

ARDE War Bulletin

PA191843 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command War Bulletin No 237 issued on 15 June in Sarapiqui in the "free territory of Nicaragua"]

[Text] The ARDE Armed Force General Command announces the following to the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world:

1. On 7 June 1984, the Juan Pablo Umanzor column of the Coyote Unit, under the command of Companero Danto, downed a push-and-pull aircraft of the FSLN interventionist forces that had been indiscriminately bombing the population of the area known as (Guayaiquil). The people aboard the aircraft died in this action. On our side, we regret the death of companero [words indistinct]. This same combat unit ambushed an Sandinist People's Army [EPS] boat in (Cano del Diablo), near (Guayaiquil), Zelaya Department. Eight EPS members were in the boat, and they all died.

2. The Juan Alberto Zelaya Column of the German Pomares Unit under the command of Companero Zancudo clashed with special units of the EPS, the Army violating our sovereignty, in the place known as Cedro Macho, in Zelaya Department, killing seven of their men. We sustained no casualties. The fighting lasted 8 hours in the central part of Nicaragua.

3. The Juan Alberto Zelaya Column of the (Estadio) Molina Unit, which is commanded by Companero Francisco, attacked the special troops of the pro-Soviet EPS for a period of 8 hours. A total of 72 of the EPS men were killed, and 32 others were injured. The fighting took place near Piedra Fina, in the very heart of the Zelaya Department.

4. The Juan Alberto Zelaya Column reports the following actions, of which the General Command had already been notified:

a. Fighting in (Colonia La Quezada), in (Nueva Guinea), where 10 EPS men were killed. This occurred on 24 May 1984.

b. Fighting in (Colonia La Quezada), jurisdiction of (Nueva Guinea), where 7 troops of the Cuban-Soviet EPS were killed and 10 others were injured. This happened on 25 May 1984.

c. Fighting in (Colonia La Quezada), where 20 EPS men were killed. We had to regret the death of a heroic combatant whose pseudonym was Clandestino, and of Companero Alberto Linares. This happened on 26 May 1984.

d. An attack on the EPS (La Misa) headquarters, in (Nueva Guinea), where 70 of its men were killed and 40 others were injured. We had to regret the death of two heroic companeros. This occurred on 28 May 1984.

e. An attack on (Colonia La Quezada), in (Nueva Guinea), where 30 men of the Army violating our sovereignty were killed. This happened on 29 May 1984.

f. An attach on (Colonia Las Naciones), in (Nueva Guinea), where the EPS lost 26 of its men. Eleven others were injured. We had to regret the death of two companeros.

g. An attack on (Nuevo Horizonte) village, where 40 EPS men were killed and 32 others were injured. Six of our companeros were injured.

We want to stress that our combatants in the Juan Alberto Zelaya Column have employed the guerrilla tactics ordered by the ARDE Armed Forces General Command.

5. During the brutal offensive launched by the Cuban-Soviet interventionist forces on 7 June, our combatants along the San Juan River, about 3 km before reaching El Castillo, downed a helicopter gunship that had been bombing our positions. All those aboard died in the crash.

6. Our combatants' morale is high, and their struggle continues unswervingly in the face of the terror unleashed by the Marxist-Leninist government in Managua.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

EPS Kills 70 Contras 17, 18 Jun

PA191556 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1519 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has annihilated 70 counterrevolutionaries. We repeat: The EPS has annihilated 70 counterrevolutionaries and wounded many others. On 17 and 18 June, EPS troops struck with 122-mm mortar fire the counterrevolutionary positions at Cano Turwas, Ayapal, and the road to (Yuluwaz) and Turwas, which are north of San Jose Bocay. The counterrevolutionary forces are part of the Rafael Herrera regional command and are headed by the mercenary Encarnacion Valdivia, alias Tigrillo. So far, reports indicate that 70 counterrevolutionaries have been killed and many others wounded. On our part, we must regretfully report that 3 heroic soldiers were killed and 19 others sustained slight injuries. The counterrevolutionaries have abandoned their positions and are attempting to enter Honduran territory. The counterrevolutionary positions that received the 122-mm mortar fire in the areas of Cano Turwas, Ayapal, and the road to (Yuluwaz) and Turwas, which are north of San Jose Bocay, are located in the northwest, 13 km from the Honduran border.

100 Miskitos Surrender to EPS

PA192336 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY [ANN] today reported that 100 Miskito Indians from the Miskito, Sumu, Rama [MISURA] counterrevolutionary organization turned themselves in to the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] after lengthy clashes in the Atlantic region on 23 May. The EPS operation, combined with reserve infantry battalions, took place in Karawala, 86 km north of Bluefields, where no fewer than 30 counterrevolutionaries were killed. According to military reports given to ANN, the EPS troops sank six boats, including one of the Piranha type equipped by the CIA. The Army has continued tracking operations in the sector and estimates that an additional number of MISURA Indians will turn themselves in to the authorities in the next few days. In addition, in the country's northern region, near the Honduran border, irregular battalion hit a task force of the so-called Rafaela Herrera Commando last Saturday, killing 16.

SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION TALKS CONTINUE

FL191409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The 14th meeting of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation is continuing today with a plenary session. Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, are sharing the meeting's chairmanship.

Arkhipov congratulated Cuba for its economic successes, especially in this year when our country commemorates the 25th anniversary of the revolution's triumph. The Soviet leader noted the development of bilateral trade which in 1983 amounted to more than 6 billion rubles.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez referred to the internationalist sense that transformed the Soviet Union into socialism's shield and guardian, which in many instances has caused it to send to other countries resources it could have used. Elsewhere in his speech, the Politburo member said Soviet trade with Cuba is the foundation of its economy and investments constitute the basis for its development. He referred to the presence of Soviet cooperation in Cuba's development of nuclear energy, exploration of natural resources, and increasingly growing nickel production.

With respect to the present situation of threats coming from Washington, the Cuban vice president said production and defense continue to be the Cuban society's most important tasks. He said that despite these difficulties, the growth of the Cuban gross social product amounted to 5 percent last year.

RODRIGUEZ CITED ON AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

PA190432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Report from Moscow by PRELA correspondent Elsy Fors -- live or recorded]

[Text] A series of economic meetings held by the socialist community ended today with conclusion of the 110th meeting of CEMA's Executive Committee, demonstrating that socialism has provided the only valid response to the demands of the developing countries.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the Communist Party Political Bureau and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, said that the results of the economic summit, which included CEMA's 38th special meeting and the executive council's meeting, which ended today, were positive.

In response to PRELA's inquiry, Rodriguez, who led the Cuban delegation to these meetings and who is also the president of CEMA's Executive Committee, said:

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Naturally, this was the main topic of the conference. Relations with the developing countries are a permanent concern of the CEMA member countries. Here, we distinguish among the developing countries, giving special attention to those that, in one way or another, are working toward socialism. This has a specific purpose, but it does not mean that the general principles of [words indistinct] are not also applicable to the rest of the developing countries. At present, there are quite a number of agreements with developing countries that want [word indistinct] changes.

One of the most recent agreements was the creation of mixed commissions between CEMA and Nicaragua. A special CEMA commission has just completed a thorough analysis of Nicaragua's economy, to enable member countries to focus on means of contributing to Nicaragua's development multilaterally. Other countries, such as Angola, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, are receiving permanent [words indinstict] from the CEMA countries. There are also agreements with Iraq, Mexico, and Finland that encompass our overall attention to the fundamental developmental problems affecting countries that, though their developmental levels are not all equal, have not yet completed their economic development. [end recording]

These meetings were a demonstration of socialism's strength and determination, the Cuban vice president concluded.

Visits Bulgarian Show

FL191848 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today visited the national Bulgarian show, 40 Years of Socialist Development, which he described as impressive. He was accompanied by Lionel Soto, member of the party, Secretariat and Cuban ambassador to the USSR, Minister of the Steelworking Industry Marcos Lage, First Vice Minister of Foreign Trade German Amado-Blanco, and other officials. The display that the Cuban delegation found to be of greatest interest was the section of microprocessors and computers used in the most diverse technological operations, including personal computers, and the automation of industrial procedures.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES DECLARATION ON CUBA

FL191149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved a declaration which is a new attempt aimed at legitimizing future U.S. interventionist adventures in Central America and the Caribbean.

The proposal, made by archreactionary Republican Stephen Sims and approved by 77 votes for and 3 against, notes that the United States is ready to impede through the use of force the expansion of Cuban influence over the American continent, according to an AFP dispatch.

This new document seeks to give the Reagan administration a letter of marque to intervene militarily. Elsewhere in the document, it is shamelessly pointed out that the White House government is ready to impede using whatever means necessary, including the use of force, the expansion of the aggressive or subversive activities of Cuba's Marxist-Leninist regime.

JESSE JACKSON DISCUSSES TRIP, BILATERAL TALKS

FL191159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. black leader and candidate to the Democratic presidential nomination Jesse Jackson has called for a new era of negotiations and cooperation with Latin America.

During a press conference after making a speech before the U.S. Regional Conference for Action Against Apartheid, he referred to his upcoming tour of Panama, Cuba, and Nicaragua. In this regard, he stressed that he wanted to declare the Western Hemisphere a war-free zone, and added it is an attainable objective.

Referring to Cuba, Jesse Jackson called for an initiative favoring mutual recognition and bilateral talks.

U.S.-ISRAELI ALLIANCE SEEN IN GUATEMALA

PA190618 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Jun 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Guatemala is undergoing an acute economic crisis which has had negative repercussions on the country's peasants and workers. Despite this, however, the ruling clique and U.S. imperialism plan to establish what could be described as the foundations of a war industry there. Washington is using Israel to develop this plan, since, as Walter Middendorf, U.S. ambassador to the OAS, has said, Israel has interests in Central America.

In the diplomatic-political arena, the coordinators of this Yankee-Zionist alliance are Lawerence Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary of state, and David Kimche, an official with the Israeli Foreign Ministry, who have met several times to assess the development of the plan. As a result of agreements reached in these meetings, the Tel Aviv newspaper HA'ARETZ reported that the United States has authorized a financial fund for military and agricultural cooperation plans in Central America with Israeli participation. For the Guatemalan project, Washington is willing to invest more than $200 million and Israel $90 million, while the Guatemalan regime will contribute an as yet unspecified sum.

Among the results of this Yankee-Zionist alliance, the U.S. official station the Voice of America recently reported that an agreement was signed by the United States, Israel, and Guatemala for the production of Kfir combat planes in that Central American country. The plans for the production of the Kfir combat aircraft are a part of the arms industry plan that Israel is developing in Guatemala and that includes the production of ammunition, Galil rifles, armored vehicles, and an electronics industry for military applications.

Guatemala, has, in fact, become another yet operational base in Central America for Yankee imperialism and a market for the militaristic expansion of Israel, which also has economic interests in the region.

These actions demonstrate the U.S. Government's demagoguery about economic aid to the Central American countries, the most eloquent example of which was the much touted economic aid plan that Washington outlined only 2 years ago. Guatemala's economic development will receive little help from the creation of a war industry whose profits will line the pockets of the U.S. and Israeli arms industries, while the Gautemalan people continue to suffer from the crisis.

The production of arms in Guatemala will also be unable to prevent a further drop in the country's GNP, which declined 13 percent last year. And it will be unable to prevent an increase in the current $350 million deficit in the country's balance of payments.

In a class structure such as the one which characterizes Guatemala, the costs of such crises are paid solely by the poor. The overall downward trend in the economy and the cuts in public spending in particular have pushed unemployment to unprecedented levels. At the same time, severe inflation has rapidly decreased the workers' real income. In a labor force estimated at more than 2 million people, only 511,000, or about a fourth, have jobs. The rest, the great majority of the population, have no regular source of income.

This proves that neocolonialist and imperialist domination brings only hunger, terror, and death for the world's peoples. The Guatemalan masses, who have experienced the effects of this merciless exploitation, are intensifying their popular struggle and are not confused about the path that will lead them to true independence and freedom.

HAVANA NOTES SHLAUDEMAN'S ARRIVAL IN GUATEMALA

FL200049 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. Special Ambassador for Central America Harry Shlaudeman arrived in Guatemala today to meet with the head of that country's regime General Oscar Mejia Victores. The Department of State made no comment on the U.S. diplomat's unexpected visit to Guatemala. The visit is taking place 12 days before the constituent elections planned for 1 July.

CUBA WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN CARTAGENA SUMMIT

PA200136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2339 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, 19 Jun (EFE) -- Cuba will not participate in the Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) economic summit because it feels that it is more logical for only the main Latin American debtor countries to attend, authorized Cuban Government sources have told EFE.

These same sources indicated that Cuban authorities will follow this meeting attentively. The meeting began at the preparatory level today with the attendance of treasury and foreign deputy ministers of 11 countries.

A few days after the meeting was announced by the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and Argentina, the government headed by Fidel Castro responded by expressing its "vigorous support" for this initiative.

However, Cuba has a $3.3-billion debt with Western countries. More than half of this debt is the result of government insured export credits.

The Cuban debt with Western private banks amounts to approximately $1.5 billion; its creditors do not include U.S. banks because commercial operations with that island are banned.

As a CEMA member, Cuba's largest debt is with the Soviet Union and to a lesser extent with East European countries, but the amount of this debt is kept secret by Cuban authorities as well as by its creditors.

GUERRILLAS SUCCESSFUL IN EL SALVADOR OPERATIONS

PA190543 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has suffered more than 100 dead and wounded in clashes with the guerrillas since the rebel offensive called the "Let Us Expand Sabotage and the People's War Against the Dictatorship's Terror in Rural Areas" campaign was initiated.

The Radio Venceremos guerrilla station reported that 44 soldiers were either killed or wounded in Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department, over the weekend. The casualties include 22 dead, most of them from elite battalions.

FMLN units inflicted 57 more casualties on the elitist Atonal, Leon, and Ronald Reagan Battalions in Morazan Department. According to Radio Venceremos, the guerrillas suffered no casualties. With this new guerrilla offensive, the rebels have managed to thwart a vast antiguerrilla operation being undertaken by some 5,000 soldiers in the northern and eastern regions. So far, the guerrillas have prevented the advance of the regime's troops.

Further Report

FL191922 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla units have inflicted 101 casualties on special troops of the Salvadoran Army in eastern El Salvador, according to a report from Radio Venceremos. These casualties were the result of multiple ambushes laid by FMLN fighters in which government troops were attached on the highways of Mora an with rifle fire and mines.

The guerrilla counteroffensive has paralyzed interdepartmental transportation traveling toward eastern El Salvador. It was reported in the capital that urban guerrillas had dynamited three telephone substations in northern San Salvador.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SAYS DEFENSE FIRST PRIORITY

FL181314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] So long as there is no real possibility of coexistence with the United States, defense is the first priority, Commander Humberto Ortega, Nicaragua's defense minister, has stated.

Ortega made the statement during an interview with the daily BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist Front. He also announced that in 1985 all Nicaraguans, 25 to 39 years of age, will have to register in the patriotic military draft. They will form the reserve units of the people's army. The Patriotic Military Service was established in 1983 as a result of increased military aggressions from neighboring territories with CIA support.

This force, explained the Nicaraguan defense minister, is part of the country's effort to guarantee a greater stability in massive defense in such a way that it will not strategically obstruct production or intermediate and higher education. Ortega added: The Patriotic military service in undergoing an abnormal situation, inasmuch as the U.S. Undeclared open war against our people has upset the economic, social, and cultural affairs of the nation. Since March the Sandinist People's Army has mobilized thousands of men to the country's northern and southern borders to face up to the largest military offensive ever launched by the CIA against Nicaragua.

PERU EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR 60 DAYS

PA190548 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The Peruvian Government has extended the state of emergency that was imposed in 1982 for yet another 60 days. The extension affects 13 provinces in the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac, where clandestine groups operate.

Meanwhile, Peruvian authorities have initiated talks with labor unions that plan to hold a national strike in protest of the government's economic policies. Neither side made a statement after the talks, though the Peruvian labor unions repeated that the decision to strike has been made.

Elsewhere, at the Llamas Sara farm in the area of Huamachuco, the police fired on some 100 peasants who were involved in a labor conflict, leaving 1 dead and 15 wounded.

Also, as a result of the restrictions on U.S. copper imports and Peru's rejection of this decision, President Fernando Belaunde Terry has announced that Peru will take reciprocal measures if the United States closes this market.

MEXICO REJECTS ROLE IN U.S.-NICARAGUAN MEETINGS

FL181332 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1127 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City -- The Secretariat of Foreign Relations has denied that Mexico has agreed to be an observer [testigo de calidad] in the negotiations between Nicaragua and the United States. The official NOTIMEX Agency had published a report to this effect, quoting a Foreign Secretariat source. The report has been denied.

URUGUAYAN LEADERS DENY COUP RUMORS; PN ON FERREIRA

PA190532 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Gregorio Alvarez, leader of the Uruguayan regime, has denied reports that the Uruguayan Armed Forces carried out a coup. In a statement for the local station El Espectador, Alvarez denied rumors of a supposed movement of troops in some parts of the country. The reports said that Alvarez had been ousted by Lt General Hugo Medina, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, who also told the media that rumors of a coup were false, and that everything is normal within the Uruguayan Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the National Party [PN] in Uruguay has announced that it will refuse to engage in any negotiations with the Armed Forces while party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has been proclaimed its presidential candidate, remains in prison.

Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul were arrested on Saturday in a large-scale military operation while they were returning to Montevideo from Buenos Aires after 11 years in exile. Last night, the people of Montevideo did not engage in demonstrations, but at an appointed hour they began a deafening beating of pots and pans that lasted for 15 minutes. The National Party demanded that the regime state the whereabouts of the two men, who are being held incommunicado and in separate jails.

According to AP reports, Ferreira Aldunate was taken to Army Artillery Group No 2 in the central part of the country, where a military judge has taken responsibility for the case and has accused him of presumed links with the Tupamaro guerillas.

Tens of thousands of people in Montevideo welcomed the opposition leader upon his return to Uruguay. Ferreira Aldunate, who travelled from Buenos Aires in a ship called Ciudad de Mar del Plata, said before disembarking that his return is a triumph for the Uruguayan people. Following the party leaders' arrest, Argentine paramilitary groups again announced their decision to travel to Uruguay as a sign of solidarity with Ferreira Aldunate.

MILITARY TO TRY NATIONAL PARTY LEADER

PA190538 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the opposition Uruguayan National Party, PN, who was arrested on Saturday on his arrival in Montevideo, will face charges before a military court. He has been accused of helping subversive groups, attacking the integrity of the Armed Forces, violating the Constitution by conspiracy, and engaging in actions that could have resulted in reprisals against the country.

If found guilty, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate could be sentenced to from 10 to 30 years in prison. His son, Juan Raul Ferreira, could be sentenced to 6 months in jail for insulting the Uruguayan Armed Forces. A group of attorneys led by Rodolfo Canabal, president of the Uruguayan Bar Association, will defend the two opposition leaders, who are currently being held in different jails.

Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran has asked the Uruguayan military regime to release PN leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, PSOE, also demanded that Ferreira Aldunate and his son be released immediately, and that all charges against them and other opposition leaders be dropped.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

PA160203 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Passages within quotations marks are recorded]

[Text] We now present an interview with Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, by our special reporter Armando Reyes in Moscow.

The South American Communist leader spoke first about the firm will of the Uruguayan people, who are facing the regime's repression.

[Arismendi] "Uruguay's situation can generally be described by saying that we are undergoing a time of definition in our people's struggle to regain democracy and to move on to new goals on the path to national and social liberation. After 10 years of dictatorship. The unyielding resistance of the Uruguayan working class -- in which our party has played the very important role of serving as the backbone of this resistance, jointly with other leftist forces -- has flourished in new political times. After 1980, these new political times were made evident in the great people's victory in the plebiscite; in the subsequent elections, when 87 percent of the voters voted against the dictatorships, in the explosion of the labor movement, which was suddenly reborn, despite obstacles imposed by the dictatorship, as shown in the movement's impressive 1 May celebrations; in the rebirth of the student movement; in the presence of the Broad Front; and in the fact that all of the country's opposition political forces have assumed a general attitude of opposition to the dictatorship, accompanied by the country;s social and economic forces."

Asked about the current situation in Uruguay and its immediate prospects, Arismendi said:

[Words indistinct] both the objective and subjective conditions for the fall of the dictatorship are present. Now the goal is to eliminate the dictatorship and to create the necessary conditions for a new democratic regime, which will put an end to all of the structures created by fascism in our country, while at the same time advancing toward new social, economic, and political goals of liberation, an independent foreign policy, etc.

This is the moment for that great struggle. In 1980, when the dictatorship sought to institutionalize itself, an attempt that was defeated, it was announced that the process would be completed with the November 1984 elections and that power would be handed over in March 1985 to the civilian candidate who wins the elections, in which only authorized parties may compete."

Discussing the elections that are to take place in Uruguay soon, Arismendi said:

"At the moment, the dictatorship would like to delay or control the elections by imposing conditions. However, the elections will not necessarily be held in November, on some date that the dictatorship wants; this is a decision that has been reversed and is now in the people's hands, which implies an overwhelming victory for the people, because although only certain traditional parties belonging to democratic beourgeoisie are authorized to participate, there is a great consensus among all of the political forces in Uruguay, legal and illegal. It is a consensus among all of the parties, all social organizations, the unions, economic forces, student movements, etc.

It can be said that all of the people now agree on the plans and programs for the struggle and on their definite commitment to the demand for true democracy, instead of a democracy that is controlled. Of course, we are demanding that the elections be held without conditions. The most recent news on this situation is that the dictatorship refuses to legalize the electoral participation of General Liber Seregni as a candidate, that of Blanco Party leader Ferreria Aldunate, and that of the Communist Party. This doesn't mean that if the civilian forces or the communist party win the elections these forces would not be legalized, because this is a public commitment made by the opposition, which will unavoidably win.

"Of course, all of the country's popular forces are calling for elections without conditions. They want permission for all political forces to participate in the elections. This has already been expressed in the plan for common united action by all legal, illegal, and semi-legal forces and in the minimal conditions in which these forces have taken a stand against the dictatorship, demanding elections without conditions, without prohibitions, without prisoners, and with amnesty.

"In this regard, the dictatorship has offered a so-called negotiation plan. With this, it intends to agree to the elections on one hand, while establishing certain conditions on the other. The most important of these conditions is that after the elections, the new political authorities would not be able to proclaim an amnesty law until after 1986. This has been firmly rejected. The opposition forces do not reject negotiation. However, negotiating must be based on a plan for true democracy, as demanded by the people, who have mobilized and who have a fighting spirit.

"The contradictions have increased. But we are certain that if the people's struggle continues, if their unity is consolidated -- and we have highly advanced forces, such as the Broad Front, led by Seregni and comprising all of the leftist groups, and the strength of our party, which, in spite of being outlawed, is struggling legally, illegally, and semi-legally -- we can defeat the dictatorship and demand that the 5 November elections be held without compromises, thus achieving the establishment of a new regime in Uruguay."

VENEZUELAN LEADERS DISCUSS PASTORA'S PRESENCE

FL200108 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Major Venezuelan political leaders have stated that the presence in that country of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leader Eden Pastora violates the national neutrality in the Central American conflict.

Prieto Figueroa, a former presidential candidate and head of the People's Electoral Movement, said that Pastora should be expelled from Venezuela.

Another former presidential candidate, Jose Vicente (Ranquel), said Pastora's presence in Venezuela is a matter of concern because there is a broad support in Venezuela for the Nicaraguan process. Consequently, there is repudiation for assistance received by the counterrevolutionaries.

MORALES PAUL WANTS TALKS WITH GUYANA ON ESSEQUIBO

FL191624 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul has said that there should be direct discussions between Venezuela and Guyana over their differences in the Essequibo controversy in accordance with Article 33 of the United Nations Charter.

RICARDO CABRIZAS HEADS CUBAN SUGAR DELEGATION

FL182324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] In Geneva, Switzerland, the UN Sugar Conference today discussed a document which could be the basis for the new sugar agreement. In the opinion of the Cuban delegation, the text represents the effort of a group of countries to try to summarize the discussions. The Cuban delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, nevertheless, regretted that the document does not include all elements of the discussion.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING HEAD, DELEGATION ARRIVE

FL191310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The president of the International Savings Banks Institute and of this sector's Spanish confederation, (Joaquin Sancho), has arrived in our country accompanied by a delegation at the invitation of Oscar Alcalde, president of the People's Savings Bank.

During his 4-day stay in Cuba, (Joaquin Sancho) and the members of his delegation will learn about our country's policy aimed at encouraging savings.

The International Savings Banks Institute's goal is to promote cooperation among countries in that sphere, and to increase savings in all nations.

BLAS ROCA, FLAVIO BRAVO VISIT MANZANILLO

FL141216 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1133 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the Party Politburo, has toured several places of historical interest and production centers in the city of Manzanillo, where he was born and carried out part of his revolutionary activities.

Upon his arrival at the city's Sierra Maestra Airport, Roca, accompanied by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the People's Government National Assembly, was met by Roberto Damian Alfonso, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party in Granma.

During a meeting with dockworkers at the provincial headquarters of the National Merchant Marine and Port and Fishing Workers Union directorate, Blas Roca received a certificate of recognition for his support of national culture from the Executive Committee of the government in the Province of Manzanillo. [as heard]

TWO NEW TELEVISION CENTERS TO OPEN IN HOLGUIN

FL141346 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Two modern television centers will soon open in the places known as Miraflores and La Peninsula de Ramon in the Municipalities of Moa and Antilla in Holguin Province. They will improve reception of signals in these areas.

Jose Hidalgo, national director of radio communications has reported that this year and in 1985, the country would acquire 43 modern pieces of radio transmitting equipment from Czechoslovakia and that 36 more smaller pieces of radio transmitting equipment would be built in the Telecommunications Central Laboratory to improve television signals in the country's more remote place.

BLASTING PROJECT TO ENLARGE LAS TUNAS PORT

FL141548 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The breaking up of a coral bar, which was impeding shipping traffic in the channel to Puerto (Carupano), has begun with the explosion of 240 kg of TNT. According to an [National Aquiculture Enterprise] ENA note, this was the largest underwater blasting project ever carried out in Cuba.

The note adds that once the project is concluded, it will permit the arrival of larger ships at the Las Tunas port's sugar terminal and allow the shipment of resources and raw materials destined for eastern regions of the country.

'BALUARTE-84' INCLUDES MOBILIZATION OF MTT UNITS

FL181922 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The "Baluarte-84" military exercise that began in Holguin Province continued today with the participation of the civilian population in the test evacuation, and the mobilization of units of the Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] in predetermined areas.

Yesterday morning, practical demonstrations were given with simulated explosions, fires, and other activities. The care of hypothetically wounded by public health personnel, and the assistance of members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the Federation of Cuban Women, children, and old people made possible a day of positive preparation in the defense zones.

CITIZENS, GROUPS WORK TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE

PA191531 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. imperialist government has not given up its plans to destroy the Cuban revolution. President Ronald Reagan and his team, while making demagogic statements regarding world peace, continue to devise plans to attack Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, either directly or indirectly.

Therefore, Cuba continues to strengthen and perfect the country's defense, with the participation of the Communist Party, the State, the mass organizations, and all of the people. Cuba is preparing to resist and repel a direct U.S. attack and if necessary to wage a war with the participation of all its people until the attacker is defeated and expelled. All the necessary measures are being taken in order to perfect military training and civil defense of the cadres, leadership organs, and all the people, and to avoid an enemy surprise attack.

The fortification and camouflage of our military areas of operations have also been stepped up. The lists of staff members of all units, including reserve units and Territorial Troops Militia units, which now total nearly 1 million members, are almost complete.

According to the guidelines of the 8th Plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba, held at the end of last year, other measures have been taken, such as strengthening the capacity and combativeness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR, to ensure its rapid deployment and operational readiness.

In addition, the economy is being prepared so it can accomplish its objectives in times of war and adapt its development to defense interests, as well as to achieve an increase in the utilization of the country's economic resources in times of war.

In the same manner, measures that Civil Defense will have to take are being perfected and the participation of the people in patriotic-military activities is being expanded, as well as their active incorporation into the struggle against the enemy. In sum, the idea is that each capable Cuban citizen should know what his mission would be in a war situation and how he should proceed, and that the rest of the population should also know what to do at all times, even during an evacuation.

As part of this plan, in the next few days, Cuban workers will implement the special emulation program "Ready for Defense," which will last until 2 December, Day of the FAR. Based on this plan, each work center in the country will become an impregnable fortress that could not be taken over by attackers if they ever decided to invade us.

Among the main tasks comprising the emulation program are the construction of fortifications and their subsequent camouflage. This would ensure the sheltering of 100 percent of the work places and of the shift with the greatest number of workers. The plan also includes ensuring the protection of the main equipment and making sure that all personnel are aware of what to do and where to go in case an unexpected attack takes place.

The special emulation program "Ready for Defense," which is promoted by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, also contemplates organizing and providing equipment for fire fighting, rescue, and first aid brigades.

Another task being carried out by the Cuban working class to contribute to the country's defense is to sponsor schools, hospitals, and children's centers in the construction of shelters for their protection and to support and promote the construction of military fortifications and reforestation projects to cover up these facilities.

Hence, Cuban workers will take a new and important step in our Socialist homeland's defense, which is a priority task of all Cuban people during these times of perennial imperialist attack threats.

NATIONAL WORK CODE TO BE DISCUSSED, DEBATED

FL191656 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] On 16 August, when the text of the work code [codigo de trabajo] has been studied by more than 2.5 million workers, debate will begin on this document which is of transcendental historical importance because it is the first in Cuba and the first socialist work code in the Western Hemisphere. Juan Dieguez Almaguer, member of the Executive Secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [TCT], made this statement during a press conference held in this capital.

Dieguez said that on 22 June a national seminar will be held on the procedures to be followed in the discussion of the code, and that between 22 June and 10 July provincial and municipal seminars will be held. Workers' study circles will be held from 26 June to 15 August.

The work code constitutes a tribute to Lazaro Pena, who was the source of inspiration for the proposition drawn up by the 13th Workers' Congress.

BRIEFS

NEW POWER SUBSTATION -- A new power sub station in Camaguay will yearly save Cuba some 1,800 tons of petroleum. It will produce power for two circuits in Camaguey City. The old Manuel Julian plant will now only be used as a backup system in case of power failures. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 15 Jun 84 FL]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SIERRA LEONE -- The Council of State has designated Comrade Laureano Cardoso Toledo as Cuban ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone. At the time of his appointment, Comrade Cardoso Toledo was serving as a department chief in the Sub-Saharan Africa Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. [Text] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1103 GMT 15 Jun 84 FL]

POLICE ARREST LEFTISTS, LABOR, FARMWORKER LEADERS

WA201415 Rome IPS in English 14 Jun 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, June 14 (IPS) -- Police in the Dominican Republic are carrying out raids and arresting leftist politicians and labor and farmworker figures, in what is reportedly an offensive against an alleged plan to undermine the government. Police began the raids yesterday in the homes of leftist political leaders, and the searches continued today, with no official explanation being offered for the action. Security forces have arrested Rafael Martinez Portorreal, president of the Dominican Union of Human Rights (UDHU), Communist Labor Party leader Rafael Chiljub Media, and Romerto Santana, vice president of the Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union. Other noted leftists arrested include Leo Mercedes of the socialist coalition and Fidelio Despradel of the movement for socialism.

According to the Dominican daily HOY, government intelligence services "have reliable reports" that leftist groups and sectors of the right, linked to former military officers, have planned protest actions similar to the antigovernment riots which broke out in late April. On April 24 and 25, thousands of Dominicans took to the streets to protest the government's economic austerity measures, taken to comply with demands by the International Monetary Fund. Over 60 people died in clashes with police during those demonstrations.

The government of President Salvador Jorge Blanco broke off talks with the Fund last month, resisting an IMF demand that purchases of oil imports be transferred to the open currency market, where dollars are three times as expensive as the official rate. Other imports had already been transferred to the open market at the IMF's request, and that move provoked the April riots. Oil imports are now bought at the official currency rate, and since moving them to the open market will increase prices significantly on almost all necessary products, political and trade union groups have warned that more violent protests may erupt. Yesterday, hundreds of demonstrators marched through several slum areas in northern Santo Domingo, the capital, beating on pots and pans to protest the increasing cost of living. Labor groups have announced strikes in various Dominican cities which could spread to other areas of the country. The independent peasant farmworkers' movement announced this afternoon that several of the group's members have been arrested.

Leftist political leaders cite the arrests as proof that the president's recent negotiations with non-government sectors on economic issues were only intended to build support against eventual protests over the IMF austerity measures. The government intends to transfer oil imports to the open currency market at the end of this year, in hopes that opposition to the move will have dissipated by then. But many analysts say the postponement will not weaken resistance to the measure. "What will happen when oil and oil derivatives are bought with dollars acquired on the open market at three to one [three Dominican pesos per one dollar] and the cost of living goes up more?" asked Jose Serrulle, assistant dean of the autonomous University of Santo Domingo.

Jose Espinosa Gonzalez, president of the Dominican Workers' Party (PTD) said that "once again the Dominican democracy is laid bare in all its crudeness by the Salvador Jorge Blanco government, which calls itself social democratic." "The freedom of speech and thought, of movement, of assembly and other freedoms are thrown overboard with incredible ease," he added, "without which this people has no right to food, health, housing, education and work." Espinosa Gonzalez said that more than 1,000 people have been arrested or persecuted recently by security forces, "without [the government] having said, as on other occasions, that there is a plan to destabilize" the government. "Everything appears to indicate that that argument is already very worn out and that those responsible for the economic crisis are the ones who are conspiring daily against Dominicans' stability," he said. The PTD president declared, "The government expects the people and their organizations to stand with arms crossed while the country is submerged in catastrophe by an incoherent and incapable administration, handed over to the large U.S. monopolies."

Government Comments on Raids

WA201430 Rome IPS in English 16 Jun 84

[By Juna Taveras]

[Text] Santo Domingo, June 16 (IPS) -- The Dominican Government reiterated today that a series of raids this week on the homes of leftist politicians, some of whom were arrested, was necessary to head off a supposed communist plan to undermine the government. Attorney General Americo Espinal and Interior Minister Rafael Casimiro Castro issued a statement calling on leftist sectors to drop their alleged plans to destabilize the government and join in efforts to help reactivate the economy. Leftist and labor organizations, meanwhile, charged that the crackdown was ordered by U.S. security services to prevent opposition to the Dominican Republic's accord with the International Monetary Fund. Violent riots broke out here in late April when demonstrators went out into the street to protest austerity measures ordered by the IMF, and about 60 people died. In the last three days, the Dominican police have raided leftists' homes and offices of trade union and other organizations and detained noted political leftists. Those arrested include Roberto Santana, vice president of the Patriotic Union, Martinez Portorreal, leader of the Dominican Union for Defense of Human Rights and Fidelio Despradel, secretary general of the Movement for Socialism. The Dominican Communist Party, the socialist coalition, the Dominican workers' party and other political organizations reported that a number of their members have been arrested or persecuted.

A top Army official, Col Braulio Alcantara Hernandez, called on the Armed Forces today to stand united against the "atheist communists, so that we can emerge successful from this bad time." In a speech at an investitute ceremony attended by other top officials, Alcantara Hernandez, who is assistant director of the Army's military training school, warned officers and enlisted men that "it is not the time for ideological doubts." He noted that the Dominican Republic's economic crisis "is generating social and political problems of alarming proportions, both internally and externally," and reminded the Armed Forces of their commitment to maintain order. "As for internal problems," the colonel said, "it is a secret to no one that the atheist and dehumanizing communist is an enemy at any time, who is in our own house and is spying on us day and night with the style and the patience of the bear and the claws of the tiger, waiting for the ideal moment." The communists are trying to "impose their regime of hatred and terror," he said, "under a platform of absolute poverty and zero citizens' rights."

According to Dominican dailies, the state security services discovered evidence that leftist forces intended to stage a destabilizing action on the morning of June 22, which would reportedly have included violent demonstrations in the slum areas of nothern Santo Domingo, the capital. The daily HOY said that the National Investigation Department (DNI) and other security forces have documents proving that such actions were in the works. Four main trade union organizations have condemned the arrests and demanded that the government free those detained. Labor leaders said that President Salvador Jorge Blanco's government launched the raids and arrests this week in an attempt to prevent demonstrations such as those in April.

The government is set to meet a final IMF demand, transferring purchases of oil imports to the open currency market, which will raise the cost of oil three times and significantly increase prices of necessary consumer items. The IMF has set that measure as a condition for 1984 disbursements of a $450 million extended fund facility granted in early 1983. The government suspended talks with the IMF several weeks ago over the oil import issue. President Jorge Blanco held a round of talks with non-government figures, and then announced that he would meet the IMF's requirement. The IMF is also demanding new taxes to cover the government's budget deficit and help meet payments on the country's $3 billion foreign debt. Labor and political groups argue that the cost of living has tripled because of IMF austerity conditions that the government has already met. Unemployment is estimated at about 30 percent here, and another 15 percent of the workforce is estimated to be underemployed.

DOMINICA

CHARLES PRESENTS 1984-85 BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

FL182224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 18 Jun 84

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 18, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today presented Parliament with a reduced budget of 125 million dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) for the 1984-85 fiscal year, slapping a 50 per cent tax hike on motor vehicle and drivers licences. The budget, which places major emphasis on development of infrastructure such as roads and bridges, is otherwise tax-free and anticipates a surplus on revenue of three million dollars.

The motor vehicles and drivers licence tax, which is expected to raise an additional 40,000 dollars revenue, takes immediate effect. It means, for example, that annual drivers licences will now cost 37.50 dollars compared with 25 dollars. Of the 58.3 million dollars allocated to capital expenditure 43.7 million dollars has been allocated to the Ministry of Communications and Works.

Government started a major road rehabilitation programme in 1980. Prime Minister Charles announced that more than 21 million dollars would be spent specifically on building and repairing roads and bridges. Recurrent expenditure has been estimated at 66.7 million dollars and recurrent revenue is estimated at 76.2 million dollars.

Charles, who is the finance minister, said that government rather than introduce new taxation, would this fiscal year place emphasis on improving the system of tax collection. "We are aware that the tax burden, which we have inherited after so many years of maladministration, is much too onerous at a ratio of 29 percent of gross domestic product," she told Parliament.

"We are also aware that the burden of taxation falls more heavily on some people than on others because there are some persons who will not accept their civic duty to pay their taxes..."

The government hopes to improve its tax collection system by introducing new assessment and accounting systems, up-grading legislative authority and strengthening manpower in collecting departments. The budget is 19.2 million dollars less than the 1983/84 figure of 144.2 million dollars. Charles added that government had reorganised the consumption tax system which was now easy to operate within. Of the capital budget 3.3 million dollars will be provided from local funds, 20.8 million dollars from loans and 34.2 million dollars from grants.

Charles said that for the first time in 40 years the island was able to have a budget with a recurrent revenue surplus of three million dollars. "The surplus generated on the 1984-85 recurrent budget will be used as follows, two million dollars to our contribution to the public investment programme and one million to repay part of the International Monetary Fund credit," Charles told Parliament.

She said that the total amount to be spent on the public investment programme was 28.7 million dollars, much below the total estimated figure, but three million dollars higher than the previous years expenditure.

She added that government has exercised tremendous discipline in holding the capital budget down to 58.3 million dollars noting "it is government's view that the budget must reflect a practical annual programme."

Charles announced that subsidies made by government in the form of tax and duty concessions were being reviewed and all government departments were now required to pay for goods purchased locally at regular shop prices instead of duty free prices.

GRENADA

CANADA BEGINS AIRPORT RECONSTRUCTION AID

FL150210 Bridgetown CANA in English 1852 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 14, CANA — Canada's high commissioner to the eastern Caribbean, Noble Power, has announced that Ottawa has now begun implementation of its programme of [words indistinct] to Point Salines Airport in Grenada with the arrival in St George's this week of six Canadian civil aviation experts. Completion of the airport constitutes the highest priority of the interim government's investment programme following last October's U.S.-led invasion.

Last February, the Canadian Government announced its willingness to participate with other donors in the project during a meeting in Washington of the World Bank-sponsored Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development. Canada's contribution through its International Development Agency will amount to 14.5 million (EC) dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) and will consist of management and technical services, construction, and equipment. The U.S. is providing most of the funds for completion of the airport.

FORMER MINISTER LOUISON DISCUSSES NJM PROBLEMS

FL150215 Bridgetown CANA in English 2047 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 14, CANA -- Former Agriculture Minister George Louison puts part of the blame for difficulties in the deposed New Jewel Movement [NJM] during its last year in office to illness of some Central Committee members.

"Nobody wants to admit that half of the problem with the party itself was the continued illness of a section of the Central Committee. The areas where there were substantial problems were the areas in which the people were either ill or not functioning," Louison said in an interview with the socialist American publication, INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS.

The leftist NJM was toppled last October 19 in a military takeover by a more radical faction. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three members of his cabinet were killed in the culmination of a prolonged leadership feud.

Louison, a Bishop supporter and who was jailed two days before the coup, named those who were absent for longish periods because of illness as Phyllis Coard, one of 20 charged with the murder of Bishop, trade unionist John Ventour, former junior Minister Kamau McBarnette, and Ian St Bernard and Dave Bartholomew of the military council that ruled for six days before being ousted by a U.S. invasion.

Louison, who was also expelled from the NJM during the October crisis, has since joined other Bishop supporters in forming a new political party, the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement. But, already differences have surfaced over the decision to name the party after the former prime minister.

VOTER REGISTRATION DROPS 25 PERCENT FROM 1976

FL182136 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 18, CANA -- Some 46,914 people have registered to vote in Grenada's next general elections, 25.7 per cent less than in 1976 when the last poll was held, the government said today.

No official explanation was given for the steep drop in registered voters but political sources said one of the reasons could be the increased emigration during the rule of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The sources also cast doubt on the figures prepared by the then regime of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy who was overthrown in March 1979 by the opposition New Jewel Movement (NJM) which formed the PRG.

A leadership struggle in the NJM led to a military takeover of the PRG by a radical faction last October 19. A U.S.-led invasion toppled the military and a non-political interim council was formed to govern the island until elections are held.

The council has promised a poll by the end of the year. Diplomatic sources here said it is likely to be held in November. In 1976, 63,193 voters were registered, of which 41,238 cast their ballots. Voters for the forthcoming elections were enumerated from April 2 to June 4.

The government release said all the names of those registered to vote in the elections have been sent to Barbados for computer processing and for the making of the voters list which should be out for public scrutiny by July 7.

Additionally, it said some 300 identification cards for potential voters have been distributed to people in the ward islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique -- the first constituency to complete enumeration.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

LABOR LEADER REQUESTS OBSERVERS AT ELECTIONS

FL151619 Bridgetown CANA in English 1508 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, June 15, CANA -- The Labour Party says it has asked the United Nations, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) to send observers for the June 21 general elections.

Labour leader Lee Moore said his party had sent a cable to the organisations expressing opposition concern that the elections, "being so important, should be free and fair and free from fear."

The cable said the opposition was concerned that the government might take steps to "subvert the electoral process." "We would appreciate these organisations sending international observers to observe the conduct of the elections and perhaps somehow to influence the fairness of the elections," Moore said.

The elections are the first since St Kitts and Nevis gained independence from Britain in September last year. One of the 11 seats due to be contested in Nevis has already been won unopposed by the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP) which forms a coalition government with the People's Action Movement (PAM).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AMOCO REPORTS RISE IN CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

FL151415 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Amoco Trinidad Oil Company reports crude oil production was the highest in May for the oil refiners since last November. The company says daily average production for May was 86,500 barrels compared with a daily average of 82,300 for the first 5 months of the year.

The company attributed part of the rise in crude oil production to newly completed wells and repairs to several older wells.

Amoco, whose oil and gas fields are located about 50 miles southeast of Trinidad in the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the five oil companies operating in Trinidad.

COLOMBIA

CHANGES SOUGHT IN EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S.

PA190417 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez today said that Colombia will ask the United States to decrease the number of crimes covered by the extradition treaty that the two countries signed in 1979.

Parejo explained that under its current terms, the treaty permits requests for extradition even for minor crimes or for attempted minor crimes.

In explaining Colombia's request, Parejo said that it is excessive to grant the extradition of a citizen for such crimes and indicated that the treaty was intended to fight major crime, particularly drug trafficking.

ARMY, POLICE CLASH WITH EPL IN RISARALDA

PA190456 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pereira -- Twelve members of the Popular Liberation Army's [EPL] Carlos Alberto Morales Front were arrested in the past few hours by the Army and the police. The arrests were made following their unsuccessful attempt to occupy the hamlet of La Celia, during which two rebels were killed and two policemen were wounded. The search operation began yesterday in the area of Balboa in Risaralda Department, and the guerrillas were located in a house in the Municipality of La Virginia, about 40 minutes outside Pereira. No fighting was reported. The police also confiscated some sophisticated weapons and propaganda. The authorities have not disclosed the names of the 12 people who were arrested, and the search for the EPL's headquarters goes on. It is not known where the arrested rebels, who tried to occupy the hamlet of La Celia yesterday, have been taken.

GUYANA

BURNHAM RETURNS FROM TRIP TO BULGARIA, CHINA

FL161844 Bridgetown CANA in English 1639 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 16, CANA -- President Forbes Burnham returned home this morning from official visits to Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China, saying the talks with leaders of the two communist states were "excellent and highly successful."

"The discussions and agreements reached will result in an increase in trade in significant areas, as well as joint ventures," Burnham said, but declined to make any further comment.

In Bulgaria, President Burnham met his Bulgarian counterpart Todor Zhivkov, and signed a number of agreements for cultural and economic co-operation.

A spokesman for the Guyana delegation said that the Guyanese and Chinese foreign ministers signed three agreements providing for co-operation "in the areas of culture, science and technology."